The Pacific.

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VOLUME III. — SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1854. — NUMBER 20.

THE PACIFIC:
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
INDEPENDENT OF SECT OR PARTY

J. W. DOUGLAS, Editor and Proprietor.
Office in Armory Hall, 3rd story, Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.

Office of Publication, at 151 Clay street, (2d story) 3 doors East of Montgomery street.

TERMS.

For one year, by mail $5 00
" six months 3 00

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POETRY.

The First Snow Fall.

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock,
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was ridged inch deep with pearl.

From sheds new-roofed with Carara,
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow,
The stiff rails were softened to swan's-down,
And still fluttered down the snow.

I stood and watched by the window
The noiseless work of the sky,
And the sudden flurries of the snowbirds
Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in Sweet Auburn,
Where a little headstone stood,
How the flakes were folding it gently
As did robins the babes in the wood.

Up spoke our own little Mabie,
Saying "Father who makes it snow?"
And I told her of the good All-Father
Who cares for us all below.

Again, I looked at the snowfall,
And thought of the leaden sky
That arched o'er our first great sorrow,
When that mound was heaped so high.

I remember the gradual patience
That fell from that cloud-like snow,
Flake by flake, healing and hiding
The scar of that deep-stabbed woe.

And again to the child I whispered,
"The snow that husheth all,
Darling, the merciful Father
Alone can make it fall!"

Then, with eyes that saw not, I kissed her,
And she, kissing back, could not know
That my kiss was given to her sister,
Folded close under deepening snow.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The Lower Colorado.

It is doubtful whether any river in America passes through a country offering as many subjects of interest to the student, as the Colorado of California.

It interlocks with the Platte and Arkansas of the Mississippi and with the Rio Bravo del Norte, by its eastern branches which drain the north-west portion of New Mexico, under the name of Grand river. On the north its tributaries forming Green river, entwine with those of the Yellow Stone and other tributaries of the Missouri, and Snake river of the Columbia, unite with Grand river, forming the Colorado, which suddenly plunges into a most imposing cañon, through which it courses its way for more than one hundred miles, where the foot of man has never yet desecrated its shores nor his paddle cleft its waters. Where the stately pine and sturdy oak crumble in submission to its power.

[I have been informed by Mr. George Yount, who previous to 1830, in the prosecution of his business as a trapper of beaver, navigated the Rio Colorado in canoes from the mouth of the great cañon, that no stick of timber, either large or small, of the length of ten feet, is to be found in the drift which passes through the cañon, that the drift which was in large quantities was literally ground to chips.]

From its exit from the walls of this unexplored prison it runs more than four hundred miles through an arid country, receiving but one solitary stream, the Gila, until it discharges itself into the gulf of California. It banks are mostly, and for the last hundred miles entirely alluvial, and the country on either side is indelibly stamped with the seal of neptune. The greatest average velocity of its current below the cañon, at the most favorable stage of water, is about seven miles per hour, showing a descent of twenty inches per mile.

Twenty five or thirty miles from the junction of the Gila, it occasionally throws off a slough, which, running westerly more than fifty miles, turns north and traverses the greater desert of the Colorado until it discharges its waters into a basin, usually a salt lake, within some thirty or forty miles of the main Colorado, and nearly one hundred miles above the separation of the slough from the river.

A remarkable feature of this country is, that the velocity of the current in this offshoot of the Colorado, is about five miles per hour, showing a descent of more than two hundred feet between the river at the point where the slough leaves the river and the basin into which it empties.

This slough separates from the river but a few miles above tide water, and as there are no falls or rapids in the river between the slough and the tide water, shows that the basin into which the slough flows, is about two-hundred feet below the level of high water of the Gulf, and nearly five hundred feet below the level of the river, east from and within thirty or forty miles of Salt Lake. Between the lake and the river, and for some miles below, the land is somewhat elevated.

The principal facts here presented are: that a slough or offshoot of the river breaks through the alluvial banks of the river, and with a rapid current runs over and through a country which has previously been the bottom of the sea, and which is lower by many feet, than the present level of the ocean, and from which it has no barrier but the alluvial banks of the river. The area of the country presenting so remarkable a feature, cannot be less than five thousand square miles.

To account for this anomalous condition of the country bordering the lower Colorado, I shall assume that at some past time all this country at its present level, was covered by the Gulf of California, that the sands and vegetable mould brought down the river, were by the current carried out into the Gulf and being deposited along the sides of this current, and in the Gulf where the current of the river became weak, a bar was formed, which by the action of the waves occasioned by the sea wind from the south, meeting the north wind of the lower Colorado at a point where the projecting spurs diminished the breadth of the Gulf, raised this bar above the ocean's reach, dividing the Gulf into three parts, viz: the greater part, or present Gulf below the bar, which has been formed by the combined forces of the wind tide and current of the river, and the smaller part, above the bar, which was subdivided by the self-formed banks which were attached to the bar on either side of the river, forming two salt lakes, at their connection with the ocean or Gulf was cut off.

The river having diked itself within its own created banks—the remarkable aridity of the atmosphere and paucity of rain, in process of time dissipated the water; leaving the saline portions to be dissolved by those storms of rain which vainly endeavor to make up by violence what they want in frequency, and carried into the lowest level of the area to be there converted into chrystals of soda, where it may now be found in quantity, corresponding to the magnitude and extent of the works by which it was produced. That in the long period of time required to accomplish this great work, the river must many times have overflowed, carrying away its frail, sandy banks, discharged its waters into these salt lakes instead of into the gulf, and that in these instances the new mouth of the river at the bar or island should be closed by those terrific storms which prevail in the Gulf, is conformable to analogy. I was informed by the chief of a village of Indians, a very aged man, since dead, living on the desert near the termination of a spur of the California range of mountains, about one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Camp Yuma, that at some past period within the reach of the traditions of his people, their country was overflowed, drowning many of the inhabitants. He was unable to fix any time for this event, but that most indefinite one, "when my fathers were living." At the time, I was induced to suppose that the Rio Colorado, by overflowing its banks and forming a new channel far above the mouth of the Gila, had caused this inundation. But subsequent information regarding the nature of the country along the banks of the Colorado above the Gila, compelled me to abandon that idea, and suppose that the event to which he referred must have been cotemporary with or similar to the Noachian deluge. On the breaking out of New river in 1849, the subject presented itself in a new and more imposing form.

Having crossed the desert between Cane creek and the Colorado three times, on as many different lines, in 1831 and 1832, embracing an extent of some thirty miles of country north and south, without discovering any signs or appearance at that time, of the previous temporary existence of a river or stream, except the ravines caused by the draining off of those tempestuous storms of rain, the evidences of which were abundant on the desert, and knowing from the oral history of California that since the occupation of Upper California by the Spaniards, no such stream as New river was ever known to have existed, although there were persons of my acquaintance then living who had been as soldiers stationed at the Mission of Concepcion, which was founded on the margin of the Colorado, near the present "Camp Yuma," shortly after the settlement of Upper California, and which subsequently and before any permanent edifices or fortification were erected, was destroyed by the Indians, induced the belief among the priests and native Californians that the sudden appearance of New river was caused by the direct interposition of Heaven. This belief was strengthened from the fact that the river made its appearance on the desert within a day or two of the time of the arrival there of a Catholic priest, whose fame for working miracles had not only been established in Sonora, but was well known in California, then on his way from Sonora to procure donations with which to build a church to the honor of some patron saint, through whose assistance he had been able to perform many wonderful things in Sonora. The existence of large quantities of salt in that locality had been communicated by the Indians to the Spanish priests. Sometime previous to 1836, owing to the failure of salt in the ponds near Los Angeles, the priest of San Gabriel sent an "*Atajo*" of mules under the direction of a "*mayordomo*" to procure salt from that place; but such was the nature of the country, that instead of procuring salt he returned without his "*Atajo*," having been compelled first to leave the "*Aparejos*" (pack-saddles) and finally most or all of the mules, as they were from exhaustion unable to return. There were also many superstitious legends among the Indians respecting this section of country, as also some calamitous items in their history, that I was in possession of, which tended to excite an interest in obtaining further knowledge of its peculiarities. Information derived from Indians induced Mr. Warner in 1851 to send his servants in that direction to procure salt. From the Indian who went as guide as well as from the servants, I endeavored to fix the locality of the salt deposit and the character of the country. The quantity of salt is untold. It is granulated, formed by evaporation. New River flowed into this basin or lake in 1849, and again in less quantity in 1851. A few miles south of the salt there is a volcanic mound, from which issues flame, smoke and vapor. The surface of the country adjoining is covered with vitrified lava. The Indians have a superstitious dread of this country. The old Indian chief, to whom I have before referred, advised me that it was disagreeable to the spirits to remove the salt from that locality, and that his people procured salt from the settlements in California, and from other Indians far north. Some Indians that were encountered by the servants of Mr. Warner in 1852, on a second journey after salt, a few miles west of the lake, remonstrated against the sacrilege, and failing in their efforts sent word to him that he must refrain from further trespassing upon the hallowed grounds. It was not until 1851, more than two years after the appearance of the river on the desert, that it was known or could be believed that its source was derived from the Rio Colorado, more than thirty miles below the entrance of the Gila. It was a large stream, requiring rafts to cross it, at its first appearance. It ran rapidly towards the north—was crossed but once between the Colorado and the California range of mountains. The query was, from whence does it derive its supply, and where can it discharge its waters? It was well known that there was no pass through the Mountain by which it could either discharge itself into the Tulare Lake valley, or into the ocean. It could not leave the Colorado river near its mouth and return to it again a hundred miles above. During this state of doubt a thousand conjectures were advanced and abandoned. But when the fact was established, that it proceeded from the Colorado, then followed the knowledge of a second fact, as a consequence of the first, that the desert was lower than the ocean, and that its greatest depression was many miles north.

The appearance of the desert, neither along the base of the mountain nor on any other locality, presenting any indication of a sinking down of the plain, while the abundance of marine specimens intermixed with those indicating fresh water, compelled to seek some agent capable of producing the effects witnessed in that locality. Volcanic action will accomplish much. Indeed, it evidently has been the most active agent employed by the Great Architect of the universe in preparing this globe for its inhabitants. But as we find from the point on the Colorado and for some distance above, where the waters of New River leave the Colorado to the Gulf, no primary or tertiary formation along its banks, which most probably would be the case had the agent been volcanic action, I am led to the admission, although I can see many plausible objections, but I think not insurmountable ones, that it has been produced by alluvial deposits.

The remarkable dryness of the atmosphere and prevailing winds, the entire absence of dews, evaporation going on during the night, and the insignificant amount of water from rain must not be overlooked.—That one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles in length of the Gulf of California, varying from thirty to more than one hundred miles in width, and with a depth of water in some places of more than four hundred feet, should have been cut off from the balance by a river, and that the atmosphere could have licked up this immense body of water, while this river was constituting dikes for its own imprisonment, borders on the imaginative, I will not deny, but yet such is my belief. This theory will admit of the existence of large sand banks near the former head of the Gulf, which, as the same became dry, were carried south-east by the prevailing winds until obstructed by the vegetation along the river where it has continued to accumulate and encroach upon the river, until it has covered an extensive tract of country opposite the mouth of the Gila, with almost impassable sand hills. Many and extensive sections of this desert only need irrigation, which can be accomplished by the waters of the Colorado, to make them the most fertile and productive of the continent.—*Times and Transcript*

The American Climate.

We derive the following highly interesting article on the peculiar physiological effects of the climate of our country, from a New York paper of late date:

It has been suggested by an English Review, and with the air of scientific authority, that there is something in the climate of this country unfavorable to high development and substantial vigor of the human organization. We are told that the tendency of the atmospheric influence to which the Americans are subjected, is to produce excessive nervous activity, without a due proportion of muscular and adipose substance, and that the race must rapidly degenerate in such circumstances, but for the constant infusion of fresh blood from the healthier and more vigorous nations of Europe. This theme is developed at length in an essay on the climate of the United States, recently read by M. Desor, before a general meeting of the different learned societies of Switzerland. This able naturalist brings an array of facts to support his theory. He says that when German and Swiss immigrants arrive in New York, they generally find that our climate does not differ much from their own, but that after a time they begin to notice little differences, which compel them in spite of themselves, to adopt our system of living—a system which on their first arrival here they invariably condemn. They know indeed, that our northern States lie in nearly the same latitude as Central Europe, and the well-informed among them understand that the isothermal circles coincide still more exactly. Add to this that they learn by experience that the winters in the neighborhood of New York and Boston are about as cold as at Frankfort, Basle or Zurich, and the summers at least as warm, and yet after all there is a difference which they cannot understand.

The effects of this difference in climate are seen as well in some of the most ordinary operations of every day life as in its influence on certain trades. Our German immigrants find to their astonishment on a wash-day, that their things dry full twice as quickly, even in the depth of winter, here as in Europe. Accustomed too, to bake bread for family use only once in some two or three weeks they are necessarily surprised when they discover that here on the second or third day it becomes hard, dry and unpalatable. German house-keepers find, however, that this dryness of our atmosphere has its advantages, inasmuch as vegetables and fruits of all kinds, are more easily preserved throughout the winter than in their own Fatherland. The Hamburger, although it is colder here at Christmas than in his native city, never sees those frosted windows to which he has been accustomed from childhood, there rarely being sufficient moisture in our atmosphere to produce them. "Many additional instances of the effect of American climate, on the ordinary routine of life," observes M Desor, "might be given, and I could also point out others where it affects the person. For instance the hair soon loses its natural moisture and becomes dry."

But there are other facts equally remarkable. No sooner are the walls of a building plastered than the tenant may move in without any fear of rheumatism or those sicknesses which would be the inevitable consequence of so doing in Europe. So too the plasterer himself can lay on the second coat at once; while on the other hand the upholsterer and piano-forte manufacturer must be very careful in selecting their wood, for what would be amply seasoned in Europe would soon crack and split here. So many instances, however, in which the dryness of our atmosphere exerts its influence on different trades and manufacturers will naturally suggest themselves to our readers that we deem it needless to point out more.

The number of rainy days in the States is not less than in Europe generally if we except perhaps England and Norway. But here the air never retains the moisture; no sooner does it cease raining than the hygrometer commences at once to sink, and soon shows that the atmosphere is as dry as ever. This dryness of the American climate is very redily explained by our savan. In America, as in Europe, westerly winds chiefly prevail. They proceed, however, to the coasts of Europe, loaded with the moisture which they have collected during their passage across the ocean.—Consequently rain generally accompanies them. Here, however, the westerly winds reach us only after passing over a whole continent, and when they have lost a large portion of their moisture. Therefore they seldom bring rain with them.

In considering the action of our climate on animals and plants, it would seem as Buffon has observed, that while the animals generally that have been introduced here, have on the whole, rather deteriorated from the parent stock, plants on the other hand, have decidedly improved. From this it is argued that America is peculiarly the continent for the vegetable, while Europe is that for the animal kingdom. The history, however, of the United States is of too recent a date to afford any very just grounds for examining the modifications that the animal kingdom may have undergone, and our author prefers rather looking at man himself.

In the most Eastern of the New England States, where the races have not been so much mixed as in the more central ones, we find that the original form and features of the first settlers are entirely lost, that indeed, within the last two hundred years an American type has been produced.—That this is not the effect of any mixture of race is evident, from the fact that where there has been the least mixture of race this American type is the most marked. We must consequently attribute it to the influence exerted on the human frame by our climate. "Coarse hair, a want of fulness of body, a long neck and colorless complexion," says M. Desor, "are very frequent characteristics of the New Englander, and that some of these depend on climate is seen by the fact that a trip to Europe will often give fulness to the frame and color to the cheek, while the Englishman rarely grows stouter but almost invariably thinner during his sojourn in America." To the dryness of our atmosphere too, M. Desor would attribute that feverish activity which seems to belong peculiarly to the American. He considers that the want of moisture in the air may act to some extent on the nervous system, and supports his theory by noticing the fact that a long continuance of a north-east wind—the wind that corresponds in dryness to our westerly one—produces the same kind of restlessness and activity among the inhabitants of the Jura. If a dry wind, blowing for a short time only among the Alps, can exert any such influence, we can easily imagine that the comparative thorough dryness of our climate may have something to do with that constitutional activity which is so rapidly advancing our people. Whether at the same time it really tends to a certain, though gradual, deterioration of the physical and mental system, is a most important question to which we invite the attention of those competent to cast positive scientific light upon it.

We cannot coincide with all the statements or inferences of the above article; still it is worth the notice of the scientific. And we would commend the subject to the special consideration of such men in California.

[ED. PACIFIC.

Telegraph Miracles.

It may not be generally known that operators in magnetic telegraph offices become so familiar with the sound of the instrument thro' which they receive communications, as to know what it says; that is, they learn to understand the raps and pauses as a language, and without the necessity of having the marks and dots taken upon a moving slip of paper, can, from sound alone, write out communications. And perhaps everybody does not understand that an operator at one office may have connection with an hundred offices, and write in them all at the same time. At the telegraph office in this city, when communications are passing from New Orleans to New York, every word going both ways may be understood. The operator is heard to call New York, from New Orleans, and in an instants the reply passes on its return. In this manner items of intelligence, business notices, messages and jokes between the operators are daily exchanged over the enormous circuit of two thousand miles, and the most wonderful fact of all is, that a person familiar with the business, can stand on the sidewalk in front of the office, in this city, when the communications are complete, and, by the ticking of the instrument, can understand the messages as they ply at inconceive speed—can hear the operators at New Orleans call, "Hallo! New York!" and catch the response from the Empire city., of "Aye sir," while drawing a single breath.—*Cin. Com.*

Stupidity and Ignorance.

The Shepherd of the Valley, a newspaper edited by a Catholic, and sanctioned by the Archbishop of St. Louis, Mo. presents the following stupid effusion from its brain:

"We are not the friend of popular education as at present understood. The popularity of a humbug shall never, we trust, lead us to support it. We do not believe that "the masses," as our modern reformers insultingly call the laboring class, are one whit more happy, more respectable, or better informed for knowing how to read. This is our private opinion, however; and as we entertained it before we had the happiness to be a Catholic, the parsons are hereby warned not to set it down as peculiarly Popish doctrine. We think that the "masses" were never less happy, less respectable, and less respected, than they have been since the Reformation, and particularly within the last fifty or one hundred years—since Lord Brougham caught the mania of teaching them to read, and communicated the disease to a large proportion of the English nation—of which, in spite of all our talk, we are too often the servile imitators. Reading is only one method of gaining information; and a method that can seldom be pursued with any success in private, where there is no one to direct the student, and no guaranty that he desires his own improvement rather than his own amusement. One of the best informed, most respectable, and most respected men of his station in life that we ever knew, could not and cannot read a letter to this day. The idea that teaching people to read furnishes them with innocent amusement, is entirely false. It furnishes the majority of those who seek amusement from it with the most dangerous recreation in which they can indulge. In view of these and other facts, we, on our own private account, and not as a Catholic, but a prudent man and as a good citizen, unhesitatingly declare that we regard the invention of printing as the reverse of a blessing; and our modern ideas of education as entirely erroneous."

The Alpine Eagle.

The Alpine Eagle measures sixteen or seventeen feet between the tips of the wings. It has an enemy in the crows, and the battles in which they engage are remarkable for the aerial evolutions made on both sides. The crows, formed into straight lines, and divided into several battalions, attack the eagle from all points, and often compel the royal bird ignominiously to seek safety in flight. There are, however, other occasions, as is well known, when its conquests are easy, carrying off, at its pleasure, sheep, goats, and dogs. It makes also a frequent spoil of the chamois. Discovering the swift quadruped, the eagle forces it to fly to the highest summits, and the timid animal too frequently makes for the brink of a precipice—its ordinary place of shelter from the hunter. But such a position is favorable to its adversary: the one attacks, the other is compelled to resist; and ere long the eagle strikes it with its wings, hurls it from the precipice into the valley, and there banquets on its carcase.

Man is an antagonist of the eagle; but that bird rarely comes within his reach.—M. Ebel vouches for the truth of the following anecdote:—A young hunter, having discovered an eagle's nest, killed the male, and was descending the rocks to destroy the nest, when, at the moment he was putting his hand into the crevice to take it away, the mother pounced upon him, fixed her talons in his arm, and her beak in his side. With great presence of mind, the hunter stood still; had he moved he must have fallen to the bottom of the precipice; and now, holding his gun in one hand, and supporting it against the rock, he took his aim, pulled the trigger with his foot, and shot the eagle. The wounds he had received confined him to his bed for six weeks.

A peasant, with his wife and child and three children, it is said, took up their summer quarters in a chalet, and was pasturing his flock on one of its rich Alps which overhang the Dranse. The eldest boy was an idiot, about eight years of age, the second one five years old and dumb, and the youngest one an infant. It so happened that the idiot was left one morning in charge of his brothers, and the three had rambled to some distance from the chalet before they were missed. When the mother went in search of the little wanderers, she found the two elder, but could discover no traces of the babe.

The idiot seemed to be in a transport of joy, while the dumb child exhibited every symptom of alarm and terror. In vain did the affrighted parent endeavor to collect what had become of the lost infant. The antics of the one and the terror of the other explained nothing. The dumb boy was almost bereft of his senses, while the idiot appeared to have acquired an immeasurable degree of mirth and expression.—He danced about, laughed, and made gesticulations, as if he were imitating the action of one who had caught up something of which he was fond, and hugged to his breast. This, however, was some slight comfort to the poor woman; for she imagined that some acquaintance had fallen in with the children, and had taken away the infant.

But the day and the night that succeeded wore away, and no tidings came of the lost child. On the morrow, when the parents were pursuing their search, an eagle flew over their heads, at the sight of which the idiot renewed his antics, and the dumb boy clung to his father with shrieks of anguish and affright. The horrid truth then burst upon their minds, that the miserable infant had been carried off in the talons of a bird of prey, and that the half-witted elder brother was delighted at his riddance of an object of whom he was jealous.

But another party must now be brought on the scene. An Alpine hunter had been watching near an eyrie, hoping that he might shoot the mother-bird on returning to her nest. At length, as he waited with all the anxious perseverance of such eager sportsmen, he beheld her slowly winging her way towards the rock, behind which he had taken refuge, when to his horror, on her nearer approach, he heard the cries of an infant, and then, saw it clearly in her fatal grasp.

Scarcely an instant was necessary for his stern resolve—at all hazards to fire at the bird the moment she should alight on her nest, and rather to kill the child than to leave it to be torn in pieces and devoured. With a silent prayer arising from his heart, and a steady aim, he poised his rifle; directly the ball went through the head or heart of the eagle; and immediately he had the indescribable delight of snatching the child from the nest, and of bearing it triumphantly away. The babe had wounds on one of its arms and sides, but they were not serious; and within twenty-four hours after it was first missed, he had the satisfaction of restoring it to its mother's arms."

The Little Worsted Hat.

BY HANNAH A. MOORE.

"Take it away, Mary, I cannot bear to see it now." And the faithful-hearted nurse laid the now useless hat carefully away.

Ah, young, stricken mother, sitting alone in your silent nursery! you *cannot* bear to see it now; and many, many days must pass before you will be able to look calmly on the cunning little blue and white hat, whose jaunty air, and pretty, plumelike trimmings have so often made you smile.

There will no smile play over your features *now*, when it meets your eye.

Dear little momento of the past! too distinctly and too touchingly does it speak of the cherub form and birdlike voice that have passed away from your dwelling for ever.

You cannot bear to look upon it, for at the sight your yearning to behold the little one who wore it grows more painful, and you miss that anged presence with a keener agony.

Bitter are the thoughts that crowd chokingly upon your heart.

Upon the stainless brow above which that hat once lightly rested, the grave-dust is gathering, gathering slowly, day by day; and amid the brightness of those golden curls it lies heavily.

Dampness is on the cheek and lips that were late so rosy; and the sealed eye of the little one has lost its glorious beauty.

Oh, blue-eyed darling, sweet angel of innocence and love hasten! the grave should not demand such things as *thou*.

I would there were some art discovered, by which when the spirit departs, the fair casket it leaves could be changed at once into marble, or alabaster, and so be kept as a sacred thing in its accustomed dwelling.

But this can never be and we *must* lay our treasures *down amid the dust*.

Oh that we might all, at all times, have power to turn our thoughts away from the dark grave, and follow the rejoicing spirit as it ascends to its native heaven.

Oh that we might ever be able, as we lay the young and the lovely away to rest, to say, with voice and *heart*, "Amen" to the beautiful words of one of America's sweet poets:

"Weep not for the early dead,
Sleeping in their narrow bed;
They are happier far than we,
Howsoever blest we be.

"Happy are they who die in youth,
E'er the fountain springs of truth
Have been sullied by the rains,
Leaving dark and deadly stains."—*New York Evangelist.*

The Churlish Man.

Sensible and prudent men who travel, will always provide themselves with small change to meet their little incidental expenses. Good men are always supplied with a stock of good nature, which they keep for the purpose of paying out to whomsoever may render them a service; and it's astonishing how quickly the turnpikes on the way of life will open by the payment of a small toll of good feeling. The curlish man is always a selfish man. He has no thought but for himself. He is entirely indifferent to what opinion may be formed of him. The good will and approbation of his fellow creatures is a matter of perfect indifference. It is not difficult to determine the exact value of such a man in any community. He never projects or takes part in any public undertaking, unless he can clearly see that his own interests will be advanced. The thought never entered his head or heart, to assist in a public measure for the general good, although he would be no loser. He must see that his own individual good is to be promoted, or he will have no hand in the matter. His style of answering the most polite question is that of a man apparently offended with the queriest. See him at a hotel, and the brutal character of the creature comes out with a peculiar force. He addresses the waiters as though they were made on purpose to be trod upon by persons whom fortune had favored with a better position; and the fun of it is, he thinks he adds to his own importance by showing airs to menials. But never having considered the feelings of others in his life, he has not the remotest idea that these despised waiters form a just estimate of his character, by whispering behind his back that the man in number one has never been used to the luxury of a servant, or he would know better how to treat them. If the churlish man ever by accident, does a favor to another, it is always performed in a style that makes the obligation mighty painful to bear. As Dickens said of a turnpike gate keeper, who was seldom from his post, "that he would have made a capital oyster if he had been brought up in that station of life;" and so would the churlish man have made a splendid hedgehog if nature had been as liberal in giving him the form as she was in bestowing the disposition.

THE HAND THAT SAVES US.—Two painters were employed to fresco the walls of a magnificent cathedral; both stood on a rude scaffolding constructed for the purpose, some forty feet from the floor. One of them was so intent upon his work, that he became wholly absorbed, and in admiration stood off from the picture, gazing at it with intense delight. Forgetting where he was, he moved back, slowly, surveying critically the work of his pencil, until he had neared the edge of the plank upon which he stood. At this critical moment his companion turned suddenly, and, almost frozen with horror, beheld his imminent peril; another instant, and the enthusiast would be precipitated upon the pavement beneath. If he spoke to him, it was certain death; if he held his peace, death was equally sure. Suddenly he regained his presence of mind, and seizing a wet brush, flung it against the wall, spattering the beautiful picture with unsightly blotches of coloring. The painter flew forward, and turned upon his friend with fierce upbraidings; but startled at his ghastly face, he listened to his recital of danger, looked shiddering over the dread space below, and with tears of gratitude blessed the hand that saved him. Just so, we sometimes get absorbed upon the pictures of the world, and, in contemplating them step backwards, unconscious of our peril when the Almighty, in mercy, dashes o the beautiful images, and draws us at t time we are complaining of his dealin into his outstreached arms of compass and love.

FLATTERY OF DISTINGUISHED MEN.—In recent lecture, Henry Giles spoke of falsome flattery meted out to distinguished men, by popular orators, as follows:

"I might speak of the flattery offered really distinguished individuals. It is often, I should think, be the worst afflict of greatness, the discipline which Providence allots to genius to counteract bition, and amid its public triumphs keep it humble. I once witnessed torture as it was administered to a gr man by a small official—it was in the sh of an address, and thousands were pres at the martyrdom. The executioner relentless, and the praise was without m cy; the incense amounted to stifling fu gation—it was pregnant with comparis —it was "thick and slab" with super tives; and the suffering of the victim w so manifest, that I asked myself "who sin, this man or his parents, that he sho be thus tormented? Such treatment enough to subdue enmity, to conciliate envy, to cure vanity, and to give a set of blessedness to obscurity. The subj of this trial, though he writhed yet endur it manfully; but men, I fancy, can bear extraordinary amount of this kind of per cution."

JEALOUSY.—In order to beget hatred, is only necessary that two men should sta in the same path. They may be friends a first, but in a very short time afterward we are sure to find them foes, the success of the one being gall and wormwood to the other. Do you doubt this? Then look around you. Who are the most unmerciful critics of works of art? Who tomahawk incipient poets? Poetasters. Moot b. t a point on theology, and you straightway have reverend doctors abusing each other with a heartiness that would do credit to Billingsgate, and indicating, in no disguised language, the future destiny of their compeers. Let a medical practitioner start a new theory, and his brethren are quickly down upon him. He is a quack—a rogue—an ass—an impostor. Even though the life of a patient be at stake, they scorn to hold consultation with one who is a disgrace to his order. Better that Mrs. Jones should die unaided, than that the noble faculty should be profaned. Furnish a couple of rival tragedians with real Andres Ferara—let them fight it out in the last act of "Macbeth," and to a moral certainty one of them will be pinked, or hideously slashed. Did you ever know a reigning beauty who looked kindly on a young *debutante*? If such a spectacle were ever seen, you may be sure that there was a mortal venom beneath the smile. Men say that lawyers, as being constantly pitted against each other, are the least jealous of all the professionals, but we have heard of such things as systematic snubbing from the seniors. An early chapter in the Book of Genesis is suggestive of the reason.—The first murder arose from hatred engendered by jealousy and jealousy at the present day is as active and vigorous as ever.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

MODESTY.—Modesty adorns virtue, as bashfulness ornaments beauty; it harmonizes with a just sense of character, as moderation harmonizes with justice. It heightens dignity of character, as simplicity enhances greatness. It adds to merit the same charms which candor adds to goodness of heart. What is modesty? Is it not a sense of excellence so deep and true that the observance of duty appears a natural thing? Is it not so sincere a desire for what is excellent, that what is wanting is much more perceptible than what is already obtained? Is it not so pure a love for what it good, that it forgets the reward reserved for merit in the approbation of others?

RUSSIAN PLAN OF STOPPING A RUNAWAY HORSE.—Around the Horse's neck, near the neck strap, is placed a running knot. To this is attached a pair of reins on the gentlemen's horses, generally of silk cord, about the size of a pipe-stem—which always lie thrown over the dashboard, ready to be seized at once. When a horse starts and becomes unruly, the gentleman takes up this cord tightens the horse's throat so that he cannot breathe. The most furious horse stops almost instantly, but he will not fall or kick.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1854.

Law Absurdities.

We would not wish to be understood as applying this remark to all Laws. The reflection was caused by reading a Bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Myers, for the sole purpose of declaring that certain races of the human family shall not be permitted to give testimony in any court of this State. If there is any vestige of barbarous ignorance and prejudice more humiliating to our political organization than another, it is this: that would deny to our magistrates and jurors the capacity of judging the value and importance to be attached to the statements made by witnesses. Do we not in all our private affairs, however important, receive the statements of Indians, Negroes and all other races? Is there one man who would not whistle at the Legislator who should propose the passage of a law that should prevent his going to his dinner because the messenger or servant who informs him that dinner is on the table is the descendant of Africa or China? Or, what would be the consequence if, on board a steamer, one of our Legislators should not pay his passage because the servant who asks him for the same falls under the ban of legal proscription? Does a gentleman have any doubt that his horse is waiting at the door because the fact is announced by a black? Does the affectionate husband hesitate to repair to his residence at the request of his bosom companion because a certain proportion of African blood runs in the veins of the messenger? Would the father delay his steps because the servant who informs him that his beloved child has fallen into the well, is of doubtful blood? If then, it is not from the incapacity of these proscribed persons that they are driven out of our courts, it must be from the incapacity of the courts and jurors to determine the amount of credit to be given to the statements of witnesses. Are our courts compelled to give their decisions in accordance with the statements of witnesses. Or, do they so decide? How many cases are tried by our courts in which if the court was bound by any rule of this character, but what the verdict or judgment would be like that of the Hon. Senate of this State in which they decided that both defendant and plaintiff were innocent, although the statements of unimpeached witnesses, (viz. the plaintiff and defendant,) declared that both parties had been guilty of perjury. Is a judge any the less able to arrive at the existence of a fact because his servant communicates that fact when he is at his fireside, or when he is sitting on the bench? Are jurors incapacitated mentally because their names have been writen on paper and drawn from a box, and they assembled in a court room? The stigma which is endeavored to be cast upon certain races by rendering them incapable of giving testimony, must in every reflecting community recoil upon the courts.

In effect, the law declares that the courts are incompetent to weigh the testimony of persons who may have been cognizant of certain transactions. The law itself is a relic of those countries and ages when the monarch had no confidence in the judges or jurors which he had been compelled to authorize. It is one derogatory to our intelligence as well as in direct conflict with the principles of our political organization. And we trust that the Legislators of this State instead of greater proscription, will so amend the present law that the testimony of all persons may be heard by our courts and they be empowered to judge of its importance.

Dedication.

On Sabbath morning, the 12th day of last month, the Presbyterian Church in Placerville, El Dorado county, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

Sermon and Dedicatory prayer by Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, of San Francisco. Text, Luke vii., 5, "*For he loveth our nation, and he hath built us a synagogue.*"

Introductory services by Rev. James Pierpont, the resident minister.

The day was unpropitious, being the day of the last great snow storm in the mountains. Seventy, however, were in attendance, notwithstanding the wind and sleet.

The edifice, about 30 feet by 50 feet, well proportioned in height, and surmounted with a belfry, and recently ceiled, comfortably seated and furnished with beautiful lamps, is every way well fitted for the sacred purpose for which it was set apart. Sweetly, at least, sounded there the songs of Zion among the hills, the soft notes of the melodeon blending with the voices of the choir, in praise to God. Solemnly, too, and impressively, from the pulpit were uttered words of truth and the voice of prayer.

Situated on the side of a hill, and near the centre of the town, looking to the south, it is one of the first objects seen, and the best, as the traveler from Sacramento first views the place. A finer location could not have been selected, either for prospect, convenience, or safety.

We congratulate the people of Placerville, and the church particularly, on the opening of so pleasant and becoming a sanctuary.—It looks down benignly on the stores and dwellings below, and seems to say to citizen and stranger, "Amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts."

Soon may a good bell peal from it through the vale and over the hills the familiar sound of old home sanctuaries, to call wanderers back again to the fold of God.

What now lacks Placerville, but a *quiet* Sabbath, to make it the loveliest city in the mountains? With pleasant churches and inviting preachers, her enterprising people, by closing their stores and silencing their noisy auctioneers, on the day of rest, may now redeem the reputation of their place, whose name has long been a bye-word of shame throughout the State.

Let our city Bankers and Expressmen, who have offices there, *take the lead* in this needed reform, as they have lately done in Sonora, (once a worse town, if possible, than Placerville,) and the merchants will soon find Sunday trade unprofitable. Miners not being able to make deposits or sell their dust on the Sabbath, would not come to town to trade upon that day. Placerville and the mountain towns would then have a Christian Sabbath—stores would be closed and churches filled. What say you, *Bankers and Expressmen of San Francisco?* You close in the city, but when will you give a Sabbath to the country?

Sacramento Correspondence.

Sacramento, March 7, 1854.

Mr. Editor:—The advent of the Capital was the exciting topic last week. The military were out, and the officers of State met with a warm reception. The weather has been fine; and a large majority of the Legislators, much larger than the vote shows, are highly pleased with the change. No work could be done till Friday. Now every thing is in order, and the Committees, and all concerned in the movements of the machinery of government can work as hard as they will.

A very exciting matter of discussion came on a few days ago in consequence of the withdrawal of Mr. J. W. Park, of this county, from the ranks of the Broderick men. A mass meeting was held on Saturday evening, of our citizens, to express their sentiments on the subject. It was a very large gathering. The noise and confusion exceeded anticipation. The accounts given of the meeting conflict much. The Broderick men had the officers and claimed a large majority; but others insist that the majority was the other way. And there it stands. There was some violence and tumult, but no serious harm was done.

Yesterday, the subject of electing a U. S. Senator this session came up in both Houses. A bill *passed* the Assembly, fixing the time for the *present month*, to fill this vacancy that is first to occur, and at corresponding periods for all subsequent vacancies. In the Senate, Mr. Crenshaw's bill was postponed, by the casting vote of the Lieut. Governor, in order to have the matter come up by bill from the Assembly. This was a sort of test vote, and makes it pretty sure that the election will come off in two weeks. The bill from the Assembly will probably go to its first reading in the Senate to-day. The friends of Mr. Broderick are in fine spirits.

The city is full of politicians, and visitors of every sort, and the lobbies of both Houses are crowded all the time of session. There is an intense excitement on the part of some; but up to this all parties have behaved pretty well, and observed the rules of decorum in public. There are all sorts of outside influences brought to bear. Another attempt to bribe has been exposed; and how many bribes have been taken that will never come to light, is a matter of conjecture. In a few days this whole matter of U. S. Senator will be at rest; for the present. The opponents of an election now will try to get the majority and elect next winter. So that Congress will have to settle the question, when two present their credentials for the same seat in the U. S. Senate. So that, after all, the battle may have to be fought over again next fall and winter.

Bishop Soule, of the M. E. Church South preached in this city last Sunday; also Rev. Mr. Reynolds of San Diego, Chaplain of the Military post. The houses of worship were all of them well filled. There were 176 pupils at the Sabbath School and Bible Class of the Rev. Mr. Benton's church, and of course the full complement of teachers, and some spectators.

The Rev. O. C. Wheeler is reported, in one of the papers, to have resigned the charge of the Baptist Church in this city. I do not know as the report is correct; but have been told he was meditating such a step some days ago. More anon. Yours, Seer.

P. S.—Since the above was written, the subject of the Senatorial election has assumed a new phase in consequence of the change of Mr. Griswell's views of the matter. That gentlemen moved to re-consider Mr. Crenshaw's bill and it was engrossed for its third reading. Then the Senate took up the House bill and sat over it till sundown and rejected it by 13 to 18. There will be a motion to re-consider to-morrow, but it can hardly prevail. It is about settled that there will be *no election this year.* Seer.

The Rev William Speer, delivered his concluding lecture on the Chinese Revolution, on Tuesday evening, at the First Congregational Church: a large audience was in attendance. The lecture was listened to with marked attention throughout, the only regret was, that it was too short.

The collections and subscriptions received during the past fortnight, including that taken up at the close of the lecture, amount to about $2,500; leaving a deficiency of about $5000, which is required to complete the Chapel, now erected on the corner of Stockton street and Sacramento.

It is intended to hold regular religious services in the Chapel every Sabbath in the Chinese language, and also to have a School during the week; all to be under the charge of the Rev. William Speer, who has at present the assistance of a Colporteur, engaged constantly in the distribution of tracts and the Gospels among the Chinese population of our City and State.

A Text.

Acts, 14: 11—14. "And when the people saw what Paul had done, they lifted up their voices saying, in the speech of Lyconia, *The gods are come down to us in the likeness of men.*

"And they called Barnabas, Jupiter; and Paul, Mercurius, because he was the chief speaker.

"Then the priest of Jupiter, which was before their city, brought oxen and garlands unto the gates, and would have done sacrifice with the people."

If you cannot, yourself, Mr. Editor, favor us with any remarks on this passage from the scriptural narrative, will you please invite some one of your more inventive cotemporaries to favor us with a short sermon on these verses; or, after due conference with "notes" and comments thereon, with such "illustrations, clear and beautiful," as will meet the sense of fitness in those who admire good taste and fine expositions.

In so doing,—if your request shall be complied with—you may be able to obtain relief for some who possibly have made a wrong application of the passage, and want to be clear of Knotty Points.

We received, last week, a letter from a correspondent in Sacramento, giving an account of the proceedings of the Dignitaries of the State and new Capital, sickening and revolting enough in its general features and particular details. But such things are not confined to any time or place in our State, and they are well known to be of too frequent occurrence. Whether it will subserve the general good to give publicity to them, is a question upon which good men differ. In the present case, we think it not advisable to publish the letter.

The *Public Ledger* has suspended publication.

Later from the Atlantic States.

The Nicaragua steamer *Cortes* arrived on Saturday, March 4th, with fourteen days later news; from New York to Feb. 5th. New Orleans, Feb. 7th.

The topic of most general and absorbing interest, was the Nebraska Bill. Senator Douglas of Ill., on the 24th of January introduced a new bill incorporating into it an amendment offered to his former bill by Mr. Dixon of Ky. By this bill it is declared that the Compromise of 1850, superseded the Missouri Compromise of 1820. And it is proposed to leave the question of Slavery for the people of the territory themselves to determine. Thus it throws open to Slavery all the territory so long held sacred to freedom. The bill was postponed, and an address was issued by Senators Chase, Sumner, and others, to arouse the people of the country to the nature of the measures proposed by the bill. Mr. Douglas attacked this address, and charged falsehood upon its authors, and defended the bill in a speech of great length: in which he takes the ground that the Compromise of 1850, supersedel the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Chase replied, showing that the men who made the Compromise of 1850, never stated that it was to supersede the Compromise of 1820. That no one any where had ever heard of such a thing. On the contrary, the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Atchison) "President of the Senate, in a speech on the last days of the last session, asserted that he had always disapproved of the Missouri Compromise, and had ardently wished its repeal, and on that occasion he used these words: "It is evident that the Missouri Compromise cannot be repealed. So far as that question is concerned, we might as well agree to the admission of this territory now as next year, or five or ten years hence." This authority he (Mr. Chase) took to be the very best, as showing that no Southern man had thought even then that the Missouri Compromise had been superseded, and yet the Senate had heard, from the Senator from Ill. that it had been repealed over three years ago."

It is thought the bill will pass the Senate, as thirty Senators had met on a call for the friends of the measure to assemble.

Whether it will pass the House, especially after the news of its reception by the country, is another, and more doubtful question.

It is said that the President is in favor of the bill.

Col. Benton, being asked what reply could be made to the speech of Douglas, said: "Reply, sir? Facts are not to be gainsayed. Any one who says that when I voted for the Compromise of 1850, I meant to repeal the Compromise of 1820, lies, sir—he tells a lie, sir!"

The country was greatly agitated by the question. A meeting was held in the Tabernacle in New York Jan. 30th, over which Shepherd Knapp presided, assisted by ex-Mayor Havermeyer, Moses H. Grinnell, Luther Bradish and others. Speeches were made by Mr. Gerard, (who introduced the resolutions into the great Castle Garden meeting in favor of the Compromise of 1850,) and Robert Emmet.

A series of strong resolutions, against the Nebraska bill, and in favor of the Missouri Compromise was adopted.

Mr. Dickinson had introduced a series of resolutions into the Senate of New York, against the Nebraska bill.

Cleaveland, Jan. 30.—On Saturday night the National Hall was crowded by our citizens to protest against Mr. Douglas' Nebraska bill.—Speeches were made by Messrs. H. Griswold, J. C. Vaughan, Senator Foote, J. Briggs, &c. A remonstrance is to be sent to Washington.

An unusual number of fires and casualties of various sorts have occurred on the Atlantic slope since our last advices.

Terrible Explosion.—On the night of the 28th Jan. the patent cartridge manufactory owned by Mr. French, at Ravenswood, Long Island, was blown up, and some fifteen or twenty persons, mostly boys and females, were instantly killed.

The shock occasioned by the explosion was tremendous, and was sensibly felt at a distance of six or eight miles.

Another destructive conflagration had occurred in New York, and eighteen houses were entirely destroyed. The fire broke out at the corner of Duane and Centre streets, taking a northerly course towards Pearl st., and destroying the Columbian Foundry. Total loss, $87,600. Nearly two-thirds of the property was insured.

The extensive leather enamel factory of Chas. Gould, in North Salem, was destroyed by fire on the evening of Feb. 3d.

On Feb. 25th the Parliament House of Quebec was entirely destroyed by fire. It is believed that part of the valuable library was saved, but the Historical Library and apparatus were almost entirely consumed. The buildings were insured for $30,000 and the Provincial Library for £6,000. It is not known which offices are the heaviest losers.

Six Steamboats Burned at New Orleans.—On the morning of February 4th a fire broke out on the steamboat levee in New Orleans, at the foot of Julia and St. Joseph streets, near Post No 10, on board the steamboat Charles Belcher, Capt. Colville, which arrived from Nashville during the night.—The Chas. Belcher, the Mohican, the Natchez, the Liah Tuna, the Crescent, and the Saxon, were totally consumed. It is supposed that as many as forty lives were lost. The New Orleans Picayune says:

The Natchez had arrived here only yesterday, with some 3600 bales of cotton on board, of which at least 2500 bales yet remained to be discharged. The Mohican had a large and valuable cargo, and was to have left this morning for the Tennessee river.—The Crescent and Liah Tuna had discharged most of their cargoes. The Saxon was loading for St. Louis, and had about one-half of her cargo on board. The loss is variously estimated at from half a million to a million. We think the former figure nearest the actual mark.

No bodies have yet been found of those supposed to have perished in the late steamboat conflagration. The following gentlemen from Hopkinsville, Ky, who were passengers on the Charles Belcher, inform us they have lost altogether fourteen slaves, who were on the steamer when she burnt; Mr. Waddle 6, Mr. Cannon 3, Mr. Golbraith 5. None of these negroes have since been seen, and there is scarcely a doubt that they perished in the flames or were drowned. None of the cabin passengers of the Belcher are missing; and thus far, the only white person supposed to have been lost is Mr. James Leathers, of the Natchez.

Colflagration on Lake Pontchartrain.—About midnight of Jan. 28th, the steamboat Georgia, from Montgomery, was burned, while just about landing her passengers at the wharf at the lake end of the Jefferson and Pontchartrain railroad. The fire was discovered bursting out above the boilers as the steamer's stern was being hauled in, and by some unaccountable consternation the men who were hauling in her stern let go, and the body of the vessel was swung off from the wharf. The scene which ensued is described as heart-rending. The Georgia had on board about 180 passengers, thirty of whom it is supposed perished. Twenty-two of these were slaves. Among those lost were Mr. Jolly, of Alabama, and wife, John Jackson, of Georgia, and Mr. McClenethan of Cincinnati. The Georgia had upwards of a thousand bales of cotton on board. The loss is estimated over $100,000.

A disastrous storm on the Ohio river had destroyed a number of coal boats. Loss about $55,000.

The large iron foundry of Mr. B. W. Tucker, of Elizabethtown, N. J., was destroyed by fire on the 3d of Feb.

A fire occurred in Buffalo on the 27th of January, in the premises of J. T. Noyes, which were entirely destroyed. Loss about $10,000. A fireman named Henry F. Jackson, fell from the third story through the scuttle, and was instantly killed.

A fire occurred in Winchester, Va. on Jan. 24th, destroying ten to fifteen houses. Taylor's Hotel and several stores and dwellings on Main street were on fire several times, but were extinguished without much damage.—Several houses on Braddock and Water sts., were also burned. The loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000.

At one o'clock on the morning of Jan. 29th, in Worcester, Mass., a fire broke out in the large and costly block on Main street, known as Flagg's Buildings, which was entirely destroyed. The Flagg buildings were valued at $30,000, and insured for 15,000.

The New York freight train from Boston, and the freight train which left Providence Feb. 3, at 10 40 A. M., came in contact at Sharon Hill. The locomotive W. R. Lee was nearly demolished, and several of the freight cars were badly smashed. The engineers and firemen escaped uninjured.

On the 22d of January, four children of J. Parker, of Oakland, Mich., aged from two to ten years, were left alone by their parent in the house, which caught fire, and the children were all burned to death.

The large India Rubber factory in Colchester, Ct., was destroyed by fire, throwing 500 persons, mostly girls and children out of employment.

The Gadsden Treaty has not yet been sent to the Senate. There are many rumors afloat respecting it, but very little to be depended upon.

M. Bodisco, the Russian Envoy is dead.

The bill extending the California Land Commission one year has passed both Houses, and been approved by the President.

It is said that Mr. Weller's bill for a weekly mail by the Nicaragua line will not pass.

I. S. K. Ogier, of Los Angelos, has been appointed and confirmed U. S. Judge for the Southern District of California.

Important Instructions.—Col. James M. Gatewood reached St. Louis, on his way to his Indian Agency. We understand that he received at St. Louis, orders from Washingtnn to assemble, as soon as practicable the Omahas, Ottoes, Missouries, Pawnees and their half-breeds, including Great Platte River Valley, for the purpose of ascertaining the terms upon which they will sell, and the amount of territory they are willing to dispose of; and to get the several tribes to give certain chiefs plenary power to repair at once to Washington for the purpose of concluding a treaty.

Nearly $40,000 have been raised in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, subscribed to the officers and crew who rescued the passengers of the ill-fated steamship San Francisco. Philadelphia gave $10,500.

At a meeting of the Merchants' Committee in New York. Mr. Tileston, the Treasurer reported that the Committee on Plate were in favor of presenting Lieut. Murray, Capt. Watkins and Capt. Pendleton each with a service of silver, consisting of a salver, two pitchers and four goblets. On motion, the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

The steamer Union, which was chartered by the government to go in search of the San Francisco, touched at Bermuda, and brought from that place the passengers and crew of the ship Tam O'Shanter, Capt. Soule, abandoned on the passage from Calcutta to Boston.

Twenty-one guns were fired at Philadelphia on Feb. 3d, in honor of the act consolidating that city and its suburbs.

The interests of the Cincinnati and Marietta, and Cincinnati and Parkersburg Railway Companies have been consolidated, the latter being merged into the former.

Messrs. Colby and Morrill were selected by the Maine House of Representatives to be sent to the Senate as candidates for Governor by the following vote: Crosby, Whig, 133; Morrill, Temperance Democrat, 86; Pilbury, Wild Cat Democrat 68; Holmes, Free Soil, 3; Morrill the Temperance Democrat will probably be elected.

Alfred Iverson, of Columbus, Georgia, has been elected U. S. Senator in place of Wm. C. Dawson, whose term expires in March, 1855.

Henry Ward Beecher has engaged in a newspaper discussion with John Mitchell on the topic of Slavery.

The Yankee Blade left New York on 2d of February, and will join the Uncle Sam here to establish an independent line between this port and the Atlantic. The Company, is advertised under the name of Cross & Mills, the former is a son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt.

The Erie Railroad War is supposed to be near its end. Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, has been well received, and the mob had been comparatively quieted by his addresses.—Women and girls had participated in the riots, and a Committee of them had waited on the U. S. Marshal. There is no telling how soon the quiet may again be disturbed. Portions of the track that had been re-laid had been torn up by order of the Mayor.—The Washington Intelligencer of the 5th Jan. says that a detachment of U. S. troops from Fort Niagara, and another from Sackett's harber have been ordered to Erie.

Sg. Bedini, the Pope's Nuncio, has returned to Europe. He was burnt in effigy by the German's in Boston, before Bishop Fitzpatrick's residence, with various exclamations "Butcher of Bologne," etc. No arrests were made. A later dispatch says that it was a mistake that Bedini was in Boston.

Chief Justice Taney has delivered the decision of the Supreme Court in the great telegraphic case of Morse *vs.* O'Reilly, which has been for several years past before the court. The Court is understood to hold that Professor Morse was the inventor of what he lawfully patented, and that O'Reilly's Columbia instrument was an infringement. The Court also holds that Professor Morse in his eighth claim, patented more than he discovered or invented; and therefore that claim is disallowed, which virtually makes valid the House and Bain patents, and effectually disposes of Professor Morse's pretended claim to the art of telegraphing.

The fast steamship William Norris, which is to cross the Atlantic, three waves at a time, within the space of six days, is nearly ready for launching. She is building at Green Point, L. I., and will be ready before the 1st of March.

More Smuggling.—It is stated that the total amount of goods seized within a few weeks past is not less than $100,000. Of this amount $60,000 was seized in Maiden lane, a quantity at a place in Broadway, and another lot last week at a store in Liberty street.

Dr. Dowling, surgeon of the Asia, was arrested on suspicion of being a principal in the violation of the revenue laws in the previous trips of the Asia.

Later from Europe.

The Arabia arrived at Halifax Feb. 4th and her news was telegraphed to New Orleans The dates are to Jan. 21st.

Europe is said to be now waiting with trembling anxiety further accounts from the East, and the general impression in both London and Paris, is that there must be a general war.

Austria is quite disaffected to Russia.

Spain remains exceedingly unsettled.

France is represented as being very much agitated.

The Turkish War.—We have further accounts of the battle of Citale, confirming the Turkish successes. It appears that the Russians were concentrating at Citale, in order to attack Kalefat on the 13th; but on the 6th, fifteen thousand Turks' marched out of Kalefat, attacked and stormed Citale—had a conflict with the Russians in the field on the 7th and renewed the battle on the 8th—ending in the evening with the total discomfiture of the Russians who confess to 4000 killed, and their Generals Aurep and Tuinout wounded.

On the 9th—the Turks having remained overnight on the field beyond Citale—attacked the reserve of the Russians, and drove them back upon Krajova, with the loss of cannon, and immense slaughter on both sides. On the 10th the Turks, having razed the Russian fortifications, returned to Kalafat.—The Turks were commanded in this action by Zednsky, Selim Pacha and Mehemed Pacha—one of whom, probably Mehemed, is reported killed.

The above victories were officially announced to the French and English Embassies.

Persia.—Important intelligence has arrived from Persia, by private letter via Trebizonde. It appears that a tumult arose in Teheren, in consequence of the dismissal of two of the ministry at the order of the Czar. The officer in command of the troops declared that he could not answer for the public tranquility, the people being so highly exasperated at being sold to the foreigners—meaning the Russians. It was in consequence of this state of things that the Shah was forced to resume relations with the British Charge, and to postpone, if not abandon altogether the intention to dismiss his ministers.

Letters from Trebizonde of the 6th December, say that Schaumyl had organized a Polish Rifle Regiment, 1200 strong. He has plenty of provisions and ammunition, and is organizing an army at Dagheston. The Abassians are in alliance with him.

The Hungarians and Poles who had been waiting at Constantinople for employment, were shipped on the 2d of January for the army of Asia. Klapka declined an Asian command, but offers to serve in Europe.

On the 5th January, the whole of the allied fleets were in the Black Sea.

Two ships had been sent with the following to the Russian Government at Sebastapol, conformably with the orders of the British and French Government:—"The British Squadron, in consort with that of France, is on the point of appearing in the Black Sea. The object of this movement is to protect the Ottoman Territory from aggression or hostile acts. We apprise you thereof, with a view to prevent all collision, tending to disturb the amicable relations existing between our Governments, which we are desirous of preserving, and which no doubt you are equally anxious to maintain. To this end we should feel happy to learn that you, animated by these intentions, had deemed it expedient to give the requisite instructions to the Admiral, commanding the Russian forces in the Black Sea, so as to obviate any occurrence calculated to endanger peace.

(Signed) REDCLIFFE.
BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

It was at first intended to send a portion of the fleet only into the Black Sea, but a rumor was current that the whole of the Russian fleet had sailed from Sebastapol, consequently the whole of the Allied fleets entered. It was further rumored that Russian ships-of-war were off Erzeroum, probably expecting to intercept the Turkish convoy, (which was under the protection of the Allies,) carrying 15,000 men for Asia. Merchantmen at Constantinople, the 9th, report not having seen the fleets, they are consequently supposed to have sailed towards Baytown, where, it is surmised the Russians have also gone.

Around Sebastopol and the coast of the Crimas the Russians are erecting batteries and have extinguished all the light houses.

On the 31st of December, the Porte made the following modifications of the note of the Four Powers. *First*—Insisted on the evacuation of the Principalities as soon as possible—say within fifteen or twenty days after the acceptance by Russia. *Second*—The renewal of treaties to be with special reference to the integrity and independence of Turkey. The Porte will ameliorate her administrative system alone, and spontaneously.

On the receipt of this at Vienna, the English French, Austrian and Prussian Representatives met and drew up a protocol, stating that the Porte's terms were good and satisfactory. They were immediately sent off by courier to St. Petersburgh, where they would arrive about the 19th.

The Porte's demand is, that the note shall be definitely accepted or rejected within forty days from January 2d, and the Principalities evacuated within from twenty to thirty days of the date of the Czar's acceptance. This demand is on the way to St. Petersburg.

On the 12th of January, the British and French Ministers at St. Petersburg, also communicated to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the entry of the allied fleets into the Black Sea. The Czar's reply was not known when the Arabia sailed, and all Europe was anxiously awaiting it, as indications had already transpired that he would at once withdraw his Ambassadors from France and England, and formally declare war.

England.—Prince Albert's unpopularity is increasing. He is accused of interfering in the government, of letting out State secrets to his relatives, German princes, of intriguing against France and in favor of Russia, and of not attending to his own business generally.

There is a growing movement to sever the Church from the State, many of the parishes refusing to levy church taxes.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, London, on the evening of the 10th ult. All the Ministry were present, and the Council remained in session four hours.

A second Council was held on the 12th.—The public are never enlightened as to the subject of these conferences.

There had been Bread Riots at Exeter, but the mob had been dispersed by calling out the military.

Public meetings had been held at Sheffield and Chester to memorialize the Government to take part vigorously against Russia.

The Rev. James Cook Richmond of the Anglo Catholic Church, and an American citizen, has addressed a long letter to the President complaining of suffering from the Austrian *espionage* in Hungry.

The new-born Princess of Spain died at Madrid on the 8th January, after a day's illness. The circumstances taken in connection with antecedent scandals, excite comment, as the child was spoken of as being of a particularly healthy constitution.

M. Armand Bertin, chief editor of the Journal des Debats, died on the morning of the 12th January.

A friend at Volcano inquires the height of Mt. Diablo. By the official maps of the State, it is set down 3760 feet. By whom it was determined, we are not informed. Mr. C. S. Lyman measured it in '49 and calls it in round numbers, 3800 feet.

The water lots bounded by Davis, Sacramento, Drumm and Commercial sts.; and Davis, Clay, Drumm and Commercial sts., are being filled in with sand.

Later from China.

The Hamburg bark, *Alster*, arrived March 3d, 68 days from Hong Kong, with news to Dec. 15th, more than 20 days later than previous dates.

Canton and Amoy are quiet in the hands of the Imperialists. Shanghae is still in possession of the rebels, and seems likely to be, although 12,000 imperial troops continue to harass them.

A Rebel census computes the number of inhabitants remaining in the city at 80,000. In 1850 the population was estimated at nearly half a million.

A report had reached Hong Kong that after being defeated by the imperialists at, "Sinchou in Picheelee," the insurgent army continued to advance, and had at the end of October reached "Inikew, about 60 miles from Peking."

The China Mail doubts whether Peking will be captured.

The city is well garisoned and is reported to be supplied with stores of rice sufficient for three years consumption.

The Provinces of Kiong-se and Nganheoui are now quiet, the operations of the rebels being principally confied to plunder.

Lieut. Boyle, commanding the U. S. store ship Southampton, reports the discovery of a new volcano near the island of Formosa.—When discovered it was in a most violent state of eruption, throwing vast columns of vapor to a great height.

Tien-teh a Man.—A writer contributes an article of two columns' length in the North China Mail, to prove that Tien-teh is a man and not a "myth."

Mr. T. Williams, of H. B. M. steamer Hermes, having together with his boats crew of 14 men been blown out to sea, reports the capture of 40 pirate junks by the Hermes, believed to be the "patriot" fleet lately escaped from Amoy.

On the 25th of October, Lieut. Jno. Mathews of the U. S. S. Plymouth, and thirteen men, having gone on a hunting excursion, were lost in the vicinity of the Bonin Island. Up to the latest dates they had not been found.

The Death of the Emperor of Japan is confirmed by the Russian Fleet.

The Pirates are growing bolder than ever. The John N. Gossler, an American ship of 550 tons from San Francisco was lately attacked by five junks, but some Chinese passengers and the crew seized muskets and revolvers and soon repulsed them.

Oregon News.—The steam tug *Fire-Fly*, owned and commanded by Capt. Thomas Hawks, was sunk on Saturday night last below Astoria, by which melancholy accident Capt. Hawks, Van Dyke Wiesenthal, the Purser, Z. H. Swasey, engineer, and an Indian boy were drowned.

We learn that Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, has disbanded his entire corps, who were engaged in the exploration of a northern route for the Pacific Railroad. Considerable dissatisfaction has for some time existed between the governor and the officers under his command.

Twelve different vessels, all bound for San Francisco and loaded principally with lumber, crossed the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river on Tuesday morning last. These vessels had been windbound for a long time.

Eruption of Mt St. Helens.—The crater of Mt. St. Helens, has been unusually active for several days past. Those who have been in a position so as to obtain a view of the mountain, represent clouds of smoke and ashes constantly rising from it. The smoke appears to come up in puffs, which was the case at the time we visited it in August last. There is now more smoke issuing from it than there was then, which indicates that the volcanic fires are rapidly increasing within the bowels of this majestic mountain.

New Paper.—The religious journal about to be started by the M. E. Church, is to be established at Salem.

New Books.

We are under obligations to Mr. C. P. Kimball, of Noisy Carrier's Hall, 77 Long Wharf, for *The Magazine of Art Almanac*, for 1854, containing much valuable statistical matter, and some fine engravings. What delights us particularly, is the Anglo Saxon Calender.

Also, for *Yale College Scrapes*, by John D. Vase, Esq., *a book that will make any man laugh*, and call up many a funny reminiscence to every Collegian, specially to the sons of Yale.

Messrs. Marvin & Hichcock, of the Pioneer Book Store, have laid on our table, *Venice, the City of the Sea*, by Edmund Flagg. A book, on a short era of a remarkable Italian City, by an American and Western man, a friend of George D. Prentice; written in a free, dashing style; on a people whose history we would do well to study.

Also, from the same firm, *Men and Things in Europe*, by Kirwan. The fame of the writer, the Rev. Dr. Murray, of Elizabethtown, N. J. has spread over our country, not only from his ability as a writer and speaker, especially on the subject of Roman Catholicism, but also from his personal history.—Born a Roman Catholic, and bred to a mechanical trade, he has risen by his own energy and industry and native ability, to a high position as a Protestant Divine. What he might say of men and things in Europe, could not fail of attracting the attention of those who have admired his former writings.

Harry's Ladder to Learning, a book for children, we must save for a larger notice.

The Express Building.

This beautiful structure, erected the past season, by Mr. Brannan, on the corner of Montgomery and California streets, is one of the finest specimens of architecture in our city. It is of the Norman style, pure and consistent throughout. Every door and window presents the regular curve of the arch, which speaks of beauty and earthly repose. It is 69 feet on Montgomery street, and 62 on California; four stories high, the first of granite, the others brick covered by cement.—The windows of each story have a separate balastrade of ornamental iron work, which adds to the convenience, without detracting from the beauty of the whole. This remark will apply also to the signs, which are certainly tastefully designed, executed and arranged.

The corner room of the lower story, is used as the Express Office of Wells, Fargo & Co. It is connected with the adjoining room on Montgomery st., which contains the Banking department of the Firm, by a broad arch-way through a brick wall. The two rooms cover a space of about 2400 feet, and are fitted up with desks and counters of the finest quality, and all the conveniences ingenuity brings for comfort and safety—not forgetting the large fire-proof vault.

This Express, in connection with the American Exprees Company, Harden's, and the National Express Company, forms one of those giants of private enterprise, stretching its proportions over the world, that put to shame the fogy efforts of Government, transmitting intelligence and treasure, almost literally, everywhere. For this Firm have branches in all parts of this State, and over both routes to the Atlantic. And in connection with the others mentioned, they spread through all the States of the Union, Canada East and West, and Europe. There are two joint stock Companies, with capitals of half a million, each. The amount of business which is done by Express Companies all over the United States, shows how great a convenience and necessity they have become, and how well they do their work.—Wells & Fargo hold an honorable place among them, and day by day the *Press* is greatly their debtor and helper.

Interior News.

Important Nominations.—A caucus of the friends of Temperance, has been held in Sacramento city for the purpose of nominating candidates for the municipal offices at the next April election. The following is their ticket: for

Mayor—Dr. G. W. Wooley.
Recorder—N. G. Curtis.
Marshal—Wm. Arnold.
City Attorney—Geo. E. Montgomery.
Treasurer—E. L. Barber.
Harbor Master—Thos. Moore.
Assessor—I. W. Underwood.

Robbery.—A trunk among the baggage of Gov. Bigler, was opened some time after it left Benicia, and before it reached his residence in this city, $400 was taken from it. The trunk was then re-locked, and everything else left in place, although there was very near the money a quantity of jewelry belonging to Mrs Bigler, which fortunately escaped the attention of the thief.—*State Jour.*

Col. Smart's Lectures.—The recent lectures on fruits, flowers, ornamental trees, and hedges, by Col. Jesse Smart, deserved to be attended by much larger audiences than were present to hear them. Every person who was present, speaks of them as being sound and practical—imparting much valuable information, and showing how these mountain lands can all be made productive.—*Sonora Herald.*

Sons of Temperance—New Division.—We were informed last evening that active measures are being taken to organize a new division of the Sons of Temperance in this City. We hope to see one numbering hundreds of members. All of our sister cities can boast of one or more of these benevolent institutions.—*Ib.*

Young Men's Library Association.—Last evening the lecture of Judge Baine upon the subject of "True Greatness," before the Association, drew a large audience. It was one of the ablest of the course now in progress of delivery before the Society, and one that proved deeply interesting to all who were present. The affairs of the Association are in a flourishing condition. Books are opened at the office of Judge Baine soliciting the membership of all who are disposed to aid in the permanent establishment of a Library in this city. The lecture on next Thursday evening will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Stevenson on the subject of "Truth." *Stockton Jour. March 2.*

We learn from good authority that orders will be sent to the Atlantic States by the next steamer for one or more first class steam boats, suitable for the Sacramento trade. A large amount of money has been subscribed for the purpose by San Francisco merchants who are dissatisfied at the new combination. Smaller boats are to be built immediately in this country, to ply between this city and San Francisco, until they can arrive.—*State Jounal.*

The *Sacramento Union* says:—"We are gratified to learn, as we do upon good authority, that the "California Steamboat Company" will not increase the price of passage and freight from this city to San Francisco, upon their boats. If any change is made, the present prices will be reduced. The Company will also run a boat, we believe, each way regularly on Sunday.

Joseph Verro, shot at Thomas Smith, but missed him, and the ball passed through the leg of his child into his wife's side, she happening to pass with the child in her arms at the time. Smith then rushed upon Verro and cut him, so that it is thought he will not recover. They live on Bear river opposite Johnson's Ranch.

Long Bar, Yuba Co.—We learn that the "Long Bar Water Company" have got the water on the island, and that twenty toms are now at work. Times are good, and the miners are making satisfactory wages. New diggings have been found on Dry Creek—surface diggings and coarse gold—one lump weighed $20. There are new discoveries near the "Old Tent," which promise richly, as soon as the proper water arrangements can be made.—*Marysville Express.*

City News.

The Mercantile Library Association, acknowledge the receipt of $1,743 50, the gross proceeds of a complimentary benefit at the American Theatre, one evening last week.

The trial of Col. Watkins for engaging in an alleged Fillibustering Expedition, comes off before the U. S. District Court in this city the 16th inst. That of Lieut. Davidson, for the same alleged offence as the above, on the 23d inst., at the same Court.

Workmen are now engaged in extending California wharf still further in the bay. It is the longest wharf now in the city, or if not, it certainly projects the fartherest in the bay.

The California Land Commissioners have removed their office to No. 45, Montgomery Block, third floor, fronting on Merchant st.

The body fonnd suspended to a tree near the Mission Road on the 5th inst., has been recognized as that of a German named Augusta, who boarded at No. 7, Sacramento st., which he left on Sunday morning early, and was not heard of again until found as stated in the Coroner's inquest. No cause is assigned for the suicide.

The physicians in attendance upon Capt. Charles H. Gilman, deemed amputation of his leg above the knee, necessary to save his life. The operation was performed by Dr. Wake Bryarly on Saturday. This is the Captain's first instalment of glory for fillibustering.

A small steamer called the *Flor de los Andes*, has been built in this city, by Mr. North, ship builder, for parties residing in Costa Rica. She left this port for Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, on yesterday, and is intended to navigate the streams in that vicinity. She is quite a small craft, but is neat and jannty. She is commanded by Capt. Geo. F. Canty.

In Oakland, the evening of March 2d, Thomas Moffat,—accompanied by one or more friends and supporters,—who hires and occupies a public drinking saloon in Oakland, of an old gentleman named Halpin, went to the house of the latter, where he was sitting with a friend named Miller, at his evening meal, and commenced an attack on both of them, beating and bruising them most brutally. During the attack, Moffat dragged Mr Halpin to the door-way of the house in which they were, and immediately a shot was discharged from a fire arm—either pistol or shot gun—supposed to have been aimed at Mr. Halpin, but which struck Moffat just above the small of the back, inflicting a wound which proved fatal. The shot was probably fired by one of those who accompanied Moffat to the scene of the difficulty, and tore off the ends of two of his ribs. He was attended by four physicians. The circumstances which doubtless led to the attack by Moffat and his friends on the old gentleman Halpin, are, that Moffat having failed to pay his rent for the saloon, Mr. Halpin had attached the fixtures and the stock of the same as security for the payment of the rent due him. The attack was made upon Mr. Halpin and his friend while sitting at tea, and the wounds inflicted on their persons are supposed to have been made by slung shots. The latter were not dangerously, though badly beaten. Mr. Moffat died next day.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

SACRAMENTO, FRIDAY, Mar. 3, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by Rev. O. C. Wheeler.

Mr. Coffroth moved to instruct the Finance Committee to report to-morrow, the bill to incorporate the city of Oakland. Laid on the table.

The Senate then went into committee of the whole, on the appropriation bill. Mr. Tuttle offered an amendment, that no more than 1-4 of one cent, per page be allowed for folding and stitching; Lost. The bill was reported with partial amendments, with leave to sit again.

Mr. Crenshaw gave notice of a bill amendatory of an act dividing the State into counties, and establishing the seats of justice therein; approved April 25th, 1851.

Mr. Kurtz: Of a bill defining the water line front of La Playa in San Diego county.

Mr. Leake: Of a bill to change the time of electing Congressmen.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Stowe presented a petition from Mr. Beale, for a bridge across Pajaro river.

Mr. Herbert, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the general appropriation bill, (some time ago recommitted to the Committee with instructions to report a bill of specific appropriations,) stating that it would require three weeks to prepare such a bill as the House required, and recommended its passage. (The bill appropriates $800,000 to defray the government expenses for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June next, and $300,000 for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July following.)

The bill was considered and discussed in committee of the whole, and on motion of Mr. Conness, was referred back to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report a specific appropriation bill.

Mr. Stowe gave notice of a bill to amend the act concerning divorces.

Mr. Griffith, of a bill concerning township public schools.

Mr. O'Neil offered the following resolution:

That the use of the Assembly Hall be tendered to the Baptist Association, for public worship every Sunday, until otherwise ordered.

A general and animated discussion ensued on the resolution, which was defended by Messrs. Bostwick, O'Neil, Gordon, Stowe, Myers, Pratt, and others.

Mr. Ashley, opposed its passage.

Mr. Tallmadge was willing to give the Hall for such a purpose during the morning service, and proposed to amend the resolution to that effect.

Several amendments were offered.

Mr. Springer moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Lost.

Mr. Conness spoke against granting the use of the Hall for any religious denomination.

Mr. Green moved an indefinite postponement of the resolution and amendments. Lost, and the original motion prevailed.

Mr. Bradford gave notice of a bill making appropriations to the Insane Asylum.

Mr. Bostwick offered a resolution, authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to contract with the city P. M. and Express offices, for postage of Members of the Legislature. Adopted.

Mr. Horr introduced a bill to authorize J. F. Mason and others, to build a wharf at Greenwich st., San Francisco, and collect wharfage for 15 years.—Read once.

Mr. F. A. Park introduced a bill to collect $3 poll tax.

SATURDAY, March 4th, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by Rev. O. C. Wheeler.

Mr. Crenshaw presented a petition from citizens of the county of Yuba, praying to be attached to Nevada county; referred to Yuba and Nevada delegation.

Also, petitions from citizens of Nevada county, in favor of the Maine Liquor Law; referred to committee on Vice and Immorality.

Mr. Bryan presented a petition from two thousand citizens of Yuba county, in favor of the Senatorial election.

Mr. Coffroth presented a similar petition from the citizens of Tuolumne.

Petitions read and referred back to the delegations.

Mr. Colby offered a resolution that the Comptroller be instructed to request Geo. Kerr & Co. to furnish him with the items of his account up to the present time; carried.

Mr. Sprague introduced an act defining the legal distances from the seats of justice of the several counties of the State to the Capital; and to the State Prison at Point San Quentin, in the county of Marin.

Mr. Sawyer introduced an act to amend an act concerning the rights and liabilities of foreigners.

Mr. Moore introduced an act concerning coporations for establishing rural cemeteries.

Mr. Kendall introduced an act to authorize the Courts of Sessions of the counties of Sacramento and Tuolumne to lay a tax for the support of the indigent sick; referred to the Committee on Hospitals.

Message from the Assembly.—Leave of absence granted to Delos Lake, Judge of the fourth Judicial District.

Also, that they had passed an act to organize a new county to be called Plumas, from a portion of the territory of Butte county; referred to Committee on County Boundaries.

The appropriation bill was taken up, in committee of the whole, and reported back to the Senate. The Senate concurred in the amendments made in committee of the whole.

Mr. Tuttle moved to strike out all appropriations for printing; carried.

Mr. Crenshaw moved that the bill be engrossed and ordered to a third reading on Monday; Carried.

Mr. Lent offered a concurrent resolution, that the Board of State Land Commissioners be instructed not to sell the reversionary interest of the State in the property known as the Government Reserve, unless hereafter specially authorized by the Legislature. Laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Lyons moved that the Printing Committee be requested to report upon the various printing bills before the committee. Carried.

Mr. Colby reported back the bill in relation to constables.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. McDaniels presented a petition of citizens of Vallecita, against the election of a U. S. Senator by the present Legislature.

Mr. Dannels presented a petition of citizens of Yuba county, in favor of the Senatorial election this winter.

Mr. Mandeville presented a petition of citizens of Tuolumne Co., against the election at this session.

Mr. Hastings presented a remonstrance from citizens of Sutter county against the election.

Mr. McGee presented a remonstrance from citizens of Butte county against the election.

Senate bill to amend an act concerning officers, passed April 8th, 1851, was read once and laid over.

The bill provides that the Court of Sessions, or Board of Supervisors, where such Board exists, shall divide county into townships for the election of justices of the peace, with the exception of San Francisco, which shall have four townships.

Senate Resolution inviting Gen. Wool and Gov. Foote to visit the Capital, and tendering them the privileges within the bar, was read.

Dr. Hoyt, of Tuolumne, opposed the resolution.

Mr. Gordon, of Calaveras, sustained it, and in his remarks referred to the reported hostilities of these two gentlemen to the Administration.

Mr. Pratt denied that the administration of Gen. Pierce was attacked at the Wool and Foote Dinner at San Francisco; and said that such a charge was false as hell itself.

Mr. Bradford moved to lay it on the table. Carried—ayes 33 noes 12.

Assembly concurrent resolution, concerning the treaty between the United States and Mexico for the cession of a portion of the latter's territory, was referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

Assembly bill supplementary to the act providing for the Liens of mechanics, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Assembly bill amending an act for the protection of foreigners and defining their rights and privileges, was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining Interests.

Mr. Sweasy, of San Francisco, introduced "The Maine Liquor Law paraphrased and adapted to the State of California." Read and laid over. Adjourned.

MONDAY, Mar. 6, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Coffroth presented two petitions from citizens of Tuolumne county, one of 1400 to 1600 in favor of a Senatorial election this winter, and the other of 1600 on the same subject.

Mr. Leake reported a bill to organize Plumas Co. out of Butte. Passed.

Mr. De La Guerra offered joint resolution for the appointment of a committee of three from each House to examine proposals for translation of Laws into Spanish. Carried.

Bill for the incorporation of the city of Oakland was taken up. After long debate, laid on the table.

A message from the Assembly stated that they had refused to concur in Senate amendments to the bill to prevent the of sale arms to the Indians, and asking a committee of conference.

The special order of the day, Mr. Crenshaw's bill fixing the time of the election of Senator, was then taken up.

After some astonishment and debate, and various motions, the bill was postponed, and made the special order for the 17th of March.

AYES—Messrs. Bryan, Coffroth, Colby, Grewell, De la Guerra, Hager, Hall, Kurtz, Lent, Livermore, Lyons, Mahoney, Moore, Sprague, Stebbins, Tuttle and Whiting—17.

NOES—Messrs. Catlin, Crabb, Crenshaw, Gardner, Hook, Hudspeth, Keene, Kendall, Leake, May, McFarland, McGarry, Peck, Sawyer, Smith, Wade and Walkup—17.

The President voted affirmatively. So the motion prevailed.

ASSEMBLY.—Numerous petitions on the Senatorial question, for and against, were presented.

The special order, bill for the Senatorial election.

Mr. Myers moved that the House go into a committee of the whole on the bill for the Senatorial election. Carried by a vote of 39 to 33. Mr. Bostwick in the chair. Mr. Myers moved to strike out all after enacting clause, and insert 3d Monday of March next. Failing to elect that day, then the two Houses meet in Convention, day by day, until a Senator is elected. Amendment carried, 39 to 36. Bill referred back to the House.

After speeches, motions, calls, &c., the amendment was carried. Ayes 45 noes 37.

The bill was passed by the following vote;

AYES—Messrs. Ashley, Bagley, Ballou, Briggs, Clingan, Conness, Dannals, Davidson, Dawley, Fairfield, French, Gilbert, Goddard, Greene, Griffith, Herbert, Hoff, Hollister, Horr, Hoyt, Hubbard, Hunt, Irwin, Jones, Kellogg, Koll, Musser, Myers, McBrayer, McDonald, Nichols, O'Neil, F. A. Park, Pratt, Purdy, Ring, Rowan, Spencer, Springer, Sweasy, Tallmadge and Van Clett—42.

NOES—Messrs. Anderson, Aylett, Bennett, Bostwick, Bowie, Bradford, Burton, Carr, Carrillo, Cornwall, Ewer, Gordon, Hagan, Haiings, Henry Houghtaling, Hubert, Hunter, Letcher, Lindsey, Mandeville, McDuffie, Mann, McDaniels, McGee, McKenny, Noel, I. M. Hunt, Stemmons, Stevenson, Stowe, Sweetland, Tivy, Warmcastle, Watkins, whipple, Whitman and Speaker—37.

Mr. Herbert stated that he would on to-morrow move a reconsideration. A motion by Mr. Hoff to reconsider now, was decided out of order.

Assembly adjourned at a little past seven o'clock.

TUESDAY, Mar. 7, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Grewell moved to reconsider the Senatorial bill. Carried, ayes 18 noes 16.

Bill ordered engrossed for a third reading.

Message from the Assembly, announced that a bill fixing the time for electing a U. S. Senator, on the 20th inst.

Mr. Crenshaw moved to reject it. After much discussion and various motions, the bill was rejected.

DEATHS.

In this city, March 2d, Mrs. Julia D. Tichenor, consort of Capt. S. W. Tichenor, of Texas.

In this city, March 2d, Mr. James Eddy, aged about 40.

In this city, Mar. 7, Mr. A. L. Burlingame, of Gloucester, R. I., aged 30 years.

On Sunday morning, Feb. 29th, at White's Flat, on Sherlock Creek, Mr. James O'Brien, aged 45, a native of Ireland.

At Mount Ophir, on the 26th ult., Mrs. C. Snook, wife of Peter Snook, late of Defiance county Ohio, aged 20 yrs. 3 months and 13 days.

At Stockton, March 5th, George Kerr, aged 27 years.

At the Western House, Hangtown Road, Sacramento, Feb. 6, John Wheeler, of New York city, formerly of Ireland, aged about 23 years.

At the same place, Feb. 22, Benjamin Eades, of Hempstead county, Arkansas, aged about 45 years.

At the house of Fairhurst & Johnson, Scott's Bar, Siskiyou county, of lung fever, John Cain, aged 28 years, from Bureau county, Ill.

At the residence of Abel Stewart, Esq., Petaluma township, Sonoma county, Charles B. Sterling, age 28 years. Deceased was a native of Ouachita parish, Louisiana.

In Yreka city, Feb. 15th, Mr. Geo W. Curtis, from Ohio.

At Sea, Nov. 15, on board clipper ship Westward Ho, James Stewart, seaman, aged about 22 years, a native of Baltimore.

In Stockton, Feb. 28th, Wm. Henry, only child, of N. K. and Amelia A. Maston, aged 4 months.

At Marysville, suddenly, of apoplexy, on the 1st inst., Samuel Bryan.

Feb. 22, Martin Ellis, lost overboard from brig Leonesa, on her passage from Puget Sound to this port.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. A. Williams, Mr. George Spring to Miss Susan Johnston.

In this city, Mar. 2d, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kipp, Mr. Isaac N. Thorne to Miss Susan N. Bryant.

At the 15 Mile House, Sacramento county, Feb. 23, by J. L. McDonald, Esq., Mr. Frederick Wurtele to Miss Pauline Shaffer, late of Germany.

In Jackson, Calaveras county, Feb. 27, by Rev. Mr. Filoteo, Mr. James M. Kendrick, late of Mississippi, to Mrs. Elvineigh Logue, late of Missouri.

At Rabbit Creek, Sierra county, on the 18, Feb., by B. Burrows Esq., Mr. A. J. Lowell, of Spanish Flat, to Mrs. Mary Van Alstine.

At Diamond Springs, El Dorado county, by Mr. K. Sheaver, Esq., Chancy N. Noteware, Post Master Diamond Springs, formerly of Oswego, N. Y., to Miss Sarah Lyon, formerly of Dowagaic, Michigan.

MARKET.

There is no improvement worthy of note, in prices or demand for general merchandise.

We have had, within the past week, two failures; one, an extensive importer of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, whose liabilities amount to $62,000, but whose assets are *more* than sufficient to pay one hundred cents on a dollar;—the other is that of Reynolds & Co., importers of Provisions and Hardware, formerly of Sacramento City, but for a year past having their principal house in this City.

The "Shipping List and Prices Current" has the following:

CORN MEAL.—Imports from Jan. 1 to Feb. 27, 51 tuns, 7,647 bbls. The demand during the past fortnight has somewhat fallen off, and the total transactions from first hands will hardly sum up over 2,000 wholes and halves. Rates range from $4 62½ to $5 for bbls, and $2 50@$2 75 for halves.

DRY GOODS.—Imports from Jan. 1 to Feb. 27, 5,161 bales 2,104 cases, 1,271 pkgs. No sales of any importance have been made from first hands in either Sheetings or Drills: a few lots of the former 4-4 brown, were taken during the fortnight at 8@8½cts cash and thirty days, but the amount was but trifling, and the market generally remains much depressed. We hear of no offers for Drills at anything above our quotations. Sales of 100 bolts of Cotton Duck, Nos 1 to 5, at 22cts; 50 bolts do, Nos 9 and 10, at 19cts; 10 bales extra heavy Ticks at 15cts; 10 do medium at 10cts; 18 bales 31 in Osnaburgs at 8½cts. In Prints less is doing; 5 cases Merrimac Blues sold at 10cts; 7 do Cocheco fancy at 11½cts; a few cases desirable Chintz styles at 11cts; 200 pieces 12 yds each fine Scotch Diaper at $1 75. We hear of no transactions in Blankets from first hands. Considerable sales of Dry Goods have been made at auction during the fortnight, the prices in no instance covering cost to the importer.

FLOUR.—Imports from Jan. 1 to Feb. 27, sum up equal to 92,671 bbls and full sacks.

The absence of any further advices from Chile leaves us uninformed as to what shippers from there may be doing; but even without any additional shipments from there, we are disposed to hazard the assertion that, with the quantities advised as in transit from those and Eastern ports, the present stocks in this market and the growing crop of this State, California can dispense with the importation of another barrel of Flour for a twelve-month.

We note sales during the fortnight of 1,800 bbls Gallego guaranteed sweet, at $8 50; 500 do, without inspection, at the same figure; about 2,000 bbls outside brands sold in lots, at $7 25@$7 75; 1,300 bags Chile at $7 25@$7 50; considerable sales of sour and damaged Flour have been made by auction at $2 25@$3 12½.

In the early part of winter we felt the general torpor of trade in the reduced demand for goods and their rapid decline in value, the latter being generally attributed to the former, and that again ascribed to the want of seasonable rains, without which the miners could not furnish the great product of the State. But almost at the moment when we considered things to be at the worst, (15th of January,) the rains came in copious abundance, and have continued at intervals ever since, and yet the expected "relief" to our mercantile friends has not been realized, their anticipated sales being comparatively insignificant, and at rapidly declining prices. It could not have been otherwise, for during the same period a perfect deluge of supplies has been poured in upon us, and according to our theory, a decline in prices was inevitable, had the mines even yielded double their customary riches. We subjoin a note of the average prices of three of the chief articles of consumption during the past four fortnights, and the exports of Gold to the United States for the same periods.

	Jan. 1	Jan. 15.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 15.
Flour per bbl.	$11	$10½	$10 1-6	$8¼
Lard, Am. lb	14cts.	14cts.	13½cts.	10½cts.
Rice, Car. lb	5½cts.	5½cts.	4½cts.	3½cts.
Gold exported	$1,886,000	1,845,000	1,755,000	2,087,000

These figures speak for themselves. In the face of the renewed working of the mines, from about the middle of January the prices of three important articles of import declined in one month from 10 to 30 per cent.; and subsequent to the period of the last and most important decline, (1st of February) the shipments of gold actually increased nearly 20 per cent on those of the 15th of January. We think we have thus more clearly illustrated the facts, 1st, that an excessive supply of goods, both in the interior and in the city, and not any falling off in the average consumption, has been the cause of the great reduction in prices; and, 2nd, that it cannot be ascribed to any of the usual fluctuations in the value of money, technically spoken of as "tightness,"—"pressure," &c., for we have made heavier payments to our Eastern friends than we have done since the sailing of the steamers of the 16th of November.

We furnish also a note of prices and the shipment of Gold for the months of January and February of *last* year, and would direct attention to the rapid decline in Flour and Rice, and the *increase* of nearly 60 per cent. in the shipments of Gold in the latter month. Doubtless this increase arose from the result of the sales made in January, such being the average time allowed for *delivery and payment*.

Average prices of three principal articles of import in January and February, 1853, and the exports of Gold during the same period:

	Jan. 1.	Jan. 15.	Feb 1.	Feb. 15
Flour per bbl.	$30	$31¼	$21¼	$12¼
Am. Lard, lb	19cts.	21cts.	31cts.	31cts.
Am. Rice	14¼	12¼	12¼	10
Gold shipped	$1,780,000	1,812,000	2,675,000	2,925,000

These great reductions in prices of produce created no obstacle to the punctuality of our merchants; their remittances went forward as before, a circumstance that might not have occurred had they *imported* the goods instead of receiving them *on consignment*.

COFFEE.—Imports from Jan. 1 to Feb. 27, 1,542, 453 lbs. and ground, 1,815 boxes. Since our last steamer edition we have been placed in receipt of one full cargo, which still remains in importers' hands. We are also in advice of three other lots on the way, to the extent of 750,000 lbs., some of which may arrive at any moment. The market is well supplied; at the same time the stock is not excessive, and Coffee has been almost the only article which has, during the past two months, displayed any buoyancy.

CANDLES.—Imports from Jan. 1 to Feb. 27, 21,444 boxes. We note sales during the past fortnight of some 3,800 boxes, principally Adamantines, at an average rate at 23½@24cts. The stock on hand continues very large, and our dealers are generally well supplied. Transactions in other descriptions are extremely limited.

SUGARS.—We have no improvement to note in Raw Sugars. The stock on hand is heavy, and generally distributed, the trade being well supplied. Other lots too are known to be at our doors, and we see no probability of any improvement for some time to come. Some sales of a first quality No. 2 China have been made at 7½@7¾cts., but to no large extent. A regular business has been done in Refined Sugars but we have no improvement to note, either in rates or prospects. Our quotations represent moderate lots; no large quantity could be placed at our figures.

TEAS.—Imports from Jan. 1 to Feb. 27, 279,723 lbs. We have had no arrivals from China during the past fortnight.—The stock of Black of first quality is not large, as compared with that of Green, and the market shows some symptoms of improvement. The great bulk of the consumption, however, is limited to green teas, which are in heavy supply and well distributed, and for which the market is exceedingly stagnant. Sales of green teas in canisters have been made to some extent at auction, during the fortnight, at rates not covering cost and charges.

CODFISH.—Sales of about 40,000 lbs fair to choice, at 3@4¼. Considerable sales of interior at auction, at 1@1½c. In Mackerel we note sales of some 300 hf-bbls in lots, at $8@8 25, 200 kits sold at $2 75. Stock moderate—demand fair.

PROVISIONS.—During the fortnight, upwards of 6,000 pkgs. of various descriptions of Provisions, chiefly Hams, Bacon, Butter and Lard, the goods being in many instances fresh importations, have been forced through the auction rooms, at rates realizing from 30 to 50 per cent. loss to shippers.

GRAIN.—Import from Jan. 1 to Feb. 27.

BARLEY—(Foreign) 267 bbls., 52,601 bags.

CORN—1,550 bags, 26,970 pkts.

OATS—3,628 bags, 35,005 pkts, 2,000 bush.

WHEAT—(Foreign) 5,300 bags.

BRAN—710 bags.

Since our last steamer report we have been placed in receipt of some 18,000 sacks Chili Barley, by the arrival of the *Ville de Bordeaux*. This accession to our stock has produced no effect upon the market for this description of grain inasmuch as the amount on hand is so enormous as to be wholly beyond control. The demand is steady for consumption, but is fully met by Domestic produce, which obtains a preference for obvious reasons. Our heaviest holders are much perplexed about the proper disposition of their stock, which has accumulated to such an extent as to completely crash the market. Malting has been suggested as a means of relief, and the idea meets with some favor, but it is doubtful if any project of the kind will be undertaken, at least, at present. The only sale of Barley effected during the fortnight was one of 10,000 sacks, (1,000,000 lbs) at a low figure understood to be 1½cts.

We hear of no transactions of any importance in either Oats or Corn. A regular local business has been done at quoted rates.

The importations of Wheat during the past fortnight have been insignificant, and transactions in all descriptions necessarily limited. Some 1800 sacks domestic were taken at 2½ @ 3cts. for milling. Most of our mills have suspended operations, but one or two are about recommencing, as fears are entertained that Wheat purchased four and five months since may not keep, while Flour will. We are advised of still further shipments being on the way from Chili.

STOCK MARKET.

Very little change has taken place in this Market since our last report; State Securities (all kinds of civil indebtedness) command 92 to 93 per cent. readily, for the purpose of payments to the State falling due during the month of March. War seven per cent. bonds have advanced to 65, at which rate sales have been made. Our City Bonds command 105 readily, but very few offering. The City's floating indebtedness is being redeemed rapidly, in payment for City property, at a discount of 2 to 4 per cent. It is confidently expected that all the floating indebtedness of the City will be liquidated within the present week, but how long she will keep out of debt is a matter of doubt.

CORNMEAL.—Hf bbls at $3.; 160 bbls at $5 per bbl.

FLOUR.—Gallego & Haxall, $9@10 per bbl. Domestic and Chili $9@10.

BARLEY.—2c lb. California, 2c lb. One million lbs sold at 1½c.

OATS.—3c lb. Eastern, 2½c.

WHEAT.—3c. Seed wheat 5c.

HOPS.—20c per lb.

PORK.—Clear $20—Mess $18 per bbl.

HAMS.—14c. 50,000 lbs sold at 11c.

CHEESE.—22c.

LARD.—In tins 10c—Kegs 11c.

BUTTER.—A strictly prime article of GOSHEN 25c—ordinary 12½c.

RICE.—Carolina 4c lb. China 3c lb.

SUGARS.—Crushed 11cc. No. 1 China 8c—Sandwich Islands, 7c lb.

SYRUP.—Stuart's and East Boston 80c.

GUNNY BAGS 10@12c.

SHOT.—$2¼ per bag. 1000 bags at $2.

SALÆRATUS.—10c lb.

DRIED APPLES.—7c lb.

DRIED PEACHES.—(Chile) 12c lb.

SOAP.—Excelsior 9c. Hills & Colgates 8c lb.

STARCH.—10c@11c lb.

MACKEREL.—½ brls. $8.

BRICKS.—$20@$30.

LIME.—$5 per bbl.

CEMENT.—$4per bbl. Rosendale $3.25.

HONEY.—12½c per lb.

HARDWARE.—In large supply and prices rule low—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS selling at about Eastern cost and charges. PLOWS $20@$25 each.

AMES.—L. H. R P. SHOVELS $13 per doz.

ROWLANDS.—do do $10@ per doz.

NAILS.—$5 per keg—stock very heavy—sales at auction 3½c@4c.

EGGS.—Fresh $1 per doz. BOSTON EGGS 37½c per doz.

RAISINS.—Layer are jobbing at $5, and Bunch at $4 per box. The supply is light.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Of the best and most desirable styles selling at cost and charges—other styles 15 @ 25 per cent less than Eastern cost.

LUMBER.—Sales of 14,000 ft of piles, at 35c per ft., running measure, and 60,000 ft square timber, at $40 per M.—Assorted cargoes Oregon and Humboldt quotable at $38@40 per M.

New Advertisements.

RAILROAD BAKERY, COFFEE AND TEA ROOMS,

48 Long Wharf,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND FRONT STREETS.

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT, that the most cleanly and desirable way of Cooking is BY STEAM, to whatever article it can be applied. Therefore, the Proprietors of this Establishment have just erected a

Steam Engine and Steam Apparatus,

Whereby most of their articles are manufactured and kept fresh and ALWAYS HOT. By the use of Steam they prepare their Coffee, Tea and Chocolate as required, which makes them far superior in quality to any other like establishment in the City.

BREAKFAST ROLLS.

Always hot and fresh till 12, M., and Tea Biscuit from 12, M. to 11, P. M. Puddings, Rice, Mush and Hominy hot from 12, M. to 7, P. M.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Made from Flour manufactured in this city, from Fresh California Buckwheat. HOT ENGLISH MUFFINS, at all hours.

The PASTRY at the Railroad Bakery is universally admitted to far surpass any in the city, constituting every variety of FRESH FRUIT PIES, &c.

Call and judge for yourselves.

m10-tf **HALEY & THOMSON, Proprietors.**

WM. R. WADSWORTH, of New York. O. H. MIESEGAES, of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES, Merchandise, Ship and Commission MERCHANTS,

HAVE REMOVED TO **No. 137 FRONT STREET**, next to the corner of Jackson, up stairs, and continue exclusively to give their atention to the interest of others having Merchandise or Produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

CHILI and CALIFORNIA FLOUR, BARREL FLOUR, CHILI and CALIFORNIA BARLEY, CHILI and CALIFORNIA WHEAT, and a general assortment of Merchandise, for sale. Loans negotiated upon Produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful Agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of Wheat and other Produce made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants' Line Sailing Vessels for Sacramento. m10-4m

UNION BOOK STORE.

J. E. ALLEN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY

And agents for the Book Publications of the AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,

No. 148 Clay Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STATIONERY,

SCHOOL, Music, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, Comprising the works of all the standard Authors. Anthon's Classical Series, Bohn's Classical and Standard Library, Appleton's Popular do., Harper's Family and Parley's Cabinet do., Abbott's Histories &c.

Bibles, Religious Encyclopedias, Sunday-school and Hymn Books of all kinds. Also

A variety of Spanish, French, German, Italian and Chinese Publications. mar3tf

CLASSICAL STUDIES.

LATIN AND GREEK, in connection with English Studies, Mathematics and Modern Languages, taught at the Contra Costa Academy in Oakland, Rev. Henry Durant Principal. feb 3

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH, 1854.

DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO STREET WHARF, AT 4 P.M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer SENATOR, S. Seymour, master; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Freight, $8 per ton.

FOR STOCKTON.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, master; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thos. Seeley, master; Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamer CAMANCHE, Geo. R. Barclay, master; Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Steamer URILDA, Z. E. Clarke, master; Tuesdays and Fridays.

FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The Steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Friday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.

The Steamer PLUMAS, Capt. Samuel Randall, leaves Sacramento for Colusa every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock M. Returning, leaves Colusa every Sunday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A.M.

The PLUMAS will also make a trip each week from Sacramento to Knight's Landing, leaving Sacramento every Monday at 12 o'clock M.

☞ Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.
H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President

mar10 3m

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold Street New York.

feb24tf

LUCIUS A. BOOTH. CHAS. SMITH. NEWTON BOOTH

BOOTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 38 K STREET, Sacramento City.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Groceries and Provisions of every description.

Consignments of California produce received. feb 17tf

KIMBALL FAVOR, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OBSTETRICIAN.

Tenders his Professional services to the citizens of San Francisco. Office, on First Street, over Mr. Wilcox's Clothing Store, nearly opposite City Flour Mills. 11tf

Furniture Dealers.

$50,000 WORTH OF

FURNITURE,

NOW OPENING AT

HOWES & CO.,
180 MONTGOMERY STREET,

BEING the large and desirable stock of Furniture shipped to Mendalis, Silver & Co., of this city, which we have purchased of the original shippers, at

Fifty per Cent. Less than Cost.

Consequently we are now prepared to offer at wholesale or retail, to dealers, families, hotel keepers and others, our immense stock at the lowest rates for cash. The above stock comprises in part the following articles:

Parlor Sets, in blue, green, and crimson Plush, also in brocatelle.

200 Sofas, in Mahogany and Black Walnut, of every description, from $30 upwards;

200 Bureaus, Marble tops and plain, from $25 upward;

50 Chamber Sets, painted, from $60 upwards;

Wardrobes, Mahogany and painted, from $16 upwards;

Secretaries and Bachelors' Desks, from $35 upwards;

Tables, Centre and Card, Marble and Mahogany tops, from $10 upwards; Dining, reading, toilet, &c., from $2.50 upwards;

Chairs, Parlor, from $5 each, upwards;

Rockers, Mahogany and black walnut, cane and wood seat;

100 dozen Baltimore cane chairs;

100 doz Baltimore wood chairs;

590 doz. all other styles of chairs;

Mattresses, Hair, moss, felt and cotton;

Feathers, in sacks—also feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c

Bedsteads, Mahogany, black walnut and maple;

Office Chairs, Wood and cane;

Office Desks and lawyer's tables;

Wood Settees, Settee cradles, washstands, enclosed sinks, marble top washstands, marble top and plain side boards;

Mirrors, Gilt, mahogany and black walnut;

ALSO

A large variety of Children's Chairs, Counterpanes, Bed spreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, &c.

Purchasers can rely upon finding at our Warerooms, every article advertised above, and at prices which we guarantee shall be as low for the same quality of goods, as at any other establishment in the city.

HOWES & CO.

Remember the No.— 180 *MONTGOMERY ST.*

jan 5 1854-tf

GEO. O. WHITNEY'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

Brick Store, Sacramento street,

Just Received, a large and more varied assortment of

FURNITURE

THAN HAS EVER BEEN EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN IN THIS CITY.

These invoices have been selected by my agent expressly for this market, and a repetition of the same will be received by every clipper.

I am now prepared to sell at **Lower Rates** than ever heretofore, and invite those desirous of purchasing to call and examine my stock.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

MORMON LABOR SAVING SOAP.

A FEW OF ITS MANY RECOMMENDATIONS.

1st. The Preparation is free from all deleterious qualities, and perfectly harmless in every particular. Its use will not injure the skin, or the most delicate fabrics.

2d. It saves labor; almost entirely superseding the necessity of rubbing or pounding. A washing ordinarily requiring a day, may easily be completed in one or two hours, and with about one third of the water commonly used with other Soaps.

3d. Flannels and Colored Stuffs can be washed with the ease of Cotton or Linen, without fading or shrinking, and the color restored to its original brilliancy.

4th. It will instantly remove grease or dirt from paint, without the use of any water whatever; protecting windows, doors, ceilings, carpets and furniture from suds or slops.

5th. It supersedes the use of all polishing powders, by instantly imparting a brilliant lustre to jewelry, plate, steel, tin, copper or brass.

6th. It is far superior to all other preparations for the Toilet. For cleaning, softening or healing the skin it is unequalled.* It is also an effective and most excellent Dentrifice, cleansing the Gums, whitening and preserving the Teeth.

7th. It is acknowledged to be one of the greatest improvements of the age, and its use is indispensable to the comfort of every family, and the convenience of every hotel, ship, steamboat or laundry.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

In proportion to one gallon of boiling water, add one gallon of Soap. When completely dissolved, pour it over the clothes, saturating them thoroughly. Let the clothes soak one or two hours, or if convenient, over night. Rub slightly on a washboard or with the hands; then rinse in two waters, and the clothes are ready for the line.

N. B. This Soap can be used with great advantage in any labor saving Washing Machine, which will obviate the necessity of rubbing by hand altogether, and is far more economical than any other preparation.

Purchase a small quantity and give it a fair trial. If not found as recommended, the money will be refunded.

For sale at Folsom & Co., cor. Broadway and Powell sts.; Bartlett & Wadsworth, cor. Powell and Pacific sts.; Hall & Graves, Stockton st. between Broadway and Pacific sts.; Knowlton & Co., cor. Stockton and Sacramento sts.; Buckley & Co., Clay st., off the Plaza; Tincker & Co., cor. Kearny and Jackson sts.; H. Hoag, No. 42 First st.; and at most of the principle Family Groceries throughout the city.

Manufactory on Stockton street, opposite the State Marine Hospital. JACKSON & CO. Agents.

San Francisco, Feb. 17, 1854.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Stone Building, Sansome, corner Merchant street., San Francisco, Cal.

Agents for Osgood's India Cholagogue, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Grafenburg Co's Medicines, Corbett's Shaker's Sarsparilla, Dr. Hunt's Life Elixir and Hyatt's Balsam.

aug26tf

12.000 FRESH GRAPE VINES, just received per Goliah, from the best vineyards of Los Angeles. These vines are selected from three to six feet long and are warranted to be superior to any in the market. For sale at the lowest market rates by W. B. PEAKE,

febl7tf No. 7 Washington Street.

Commission Merchants.

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BRICK WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Represented by

WILLIAM H. COIT, Esq., 176 Broadway, New York.

GRAPE VINES FROM CROTON POINT.

1000 Isabella Grape Vines.
500 Catawba Grape Vines.

The above received direct from Dr. UNDERHILL'S VINEYARD, *Croton Point*, New York.

Thes Vines are all three years old.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery street,
dec 23 1853 1m corner Clay st., up stairs.

MOSS ROSE BUSHES—CAMELIA JAPONICAS.

100 Moss Rose Bushes—9 varieties.
50 Remontant Rose Bushes—40 varieties.
59 Camellia Japonicas—three years old.—20 varieties will flower this season.

The above from FLUSHING GARDENS, L. I.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery street,
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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MOWERS, Reapers, Hay Presses, Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Fanning Mills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Ox Bows, Hay Rakes on wheels, Flour Sieves, Transportation Wagons,
Harness, Grindstones and Frames,
Hemp Seed—1000 lbs superior.
Buckwheat for seed—25,000 lbs superior.
Osage Orange Seed—1000 lbs choice and fresh.
Marrowfat Peas—Early Charlton Peas.
Water Melon Seed—Mountain Sweet.
Hops—First sort.
Baskets—4, 3, 2 and 1 bushel each
Market Baskets, Clothes Baskets.
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers.
Sugar Mills.
Straw Cutters.
Rice and Coffee Huller and Cleaner.
Ox Carts.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery street,
dec. 9, 1853. 3m (Up stairs) corner of Clay st.

ITALIAN MARBLE, GRANITE AND FREE STONE WAREHOUSE

NO. 94 BATTERY STREET

OBELISKS, Menuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Restaurant Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns.
Richly Carved Stationary Marble Mantels.
All kinds of Lettering done to order
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone.
Some choice patterns of Moulded Architectural Lintels, Red Free Stone, etc.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
dec 9, 1853. 3m 94 Battery street, corner Clay.

EXCELSIOR FAMILY SOAP.

FAMILIES, MINERS, LAUNDRY-MEN, take notice, that the EXCELSIOR SOAP, will save nearly one-half the labor usually required in washing.

Directions for using Excelsior Family Soap.

Cold or warm water—either soft, hard or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes, and then put them to soak for three or four hours, then take them and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one third less time and trouble and expense than with any soaps known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or any thing, that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink, or Stains, &c., from goods, without the least injury.

Instruction pour servir se Savon Excelsior.

Frottez le linge avec le savon laissez le apres pendant une nuit dans l'eau et lavez le apres frottez le bien dans de l'eau chaude ou froide.

Se estrega la ropa con el jabon, la remojan toda una noche el dia siguiente la estregan otra vez, y en fin la laven bien sea en agua fria o caliente.

1000 Boxes, 25 and 35 lbs. each in Store, for sale on Commission, by COIT & BEALS.

Fire-proof Store, corner Clay and Battery sts,
Aug. 1, 1853. 3m San Francisco

HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR

Premium Domestic Flour.

San Francisco, Nov. 25, 1853.

MESSRS. WARREN & SONS—Gentlemen: Agreeably to your request, the Committee on Flour assembled at Coit & Beals to investigate the eight samples of California-made Flour exhibited at your Agricultural Fair, in competition for the award of a Fifty Dollar Cup. The Committee of three were all old New York flour merchants, and have given each of the samples submitted to us their full share of attention. We would premise that three of the samples were inferior in quality, two defective in color, and, for the credit of the mills, should never have been sent to the Fair, evidently having been made of unsound and inferior wheat; one sample badly bolted; five samples were all of choice quality and deserving of special commendation, and each worthy of the brand of "Extra Family Flour." The Committee reduced, by careful comparisons and tests, the five samples marked A. C. E. F. G. down to three, C. E. F., and after comparing them for half an hour, finally decided to mix up the three samples into dough, which test reduced us to two samples, E. and F.; and though unanimous in our judgment that E. was in all respects the best Flour, and accordingly decided that that was the premium sample and fully entitled to the award of the silver cup, we feel convinced that the three are worthy of special merit. After declaring the award we proceeded to open the key to the initials, and find that "Horner's Mills," of Union City, was represented by "E."; that the "Benecia Mills," (J. F. Houghton, agent,) was "F."; and that "C." represented the "Washington Mills," W. Van Court, of San Francisco; that "G." represented the "Happy Valley Mills," Fitch & Co.; and last, though not least, "A." represented the "San Joaquin Steam Mills," Calvin Paige & Co., proprietors. Since making our award, we have called in a fourth New York flour dealer, to whom the eight samples were submitted, and we are happy to say that the gentleman, without hesitation, threw out the three inferior samples as unworthy a place in the Exhibition, and of the remaining five samples his opinion in all respects corresponded with our own, which to himself was a surprise, though to the Committee a very satisfactory test that we had decided righteously. All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. CHANNING BEALS,
Chairman of the Committe.
E. T. PEASE,
WM. S. ALTON.

The subscribers are receiving about ONE HUNDRED BARRELS of the PREMIUM FLOUR daily, which they offer for sale at their DEPOT, on BROADWAY WHARF, corner of Davis street. (dec23 tf) HORNER & CO.

JOHN TAYLOR, Merchant street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets, Importer and Dealer in Druggists' Glassware and Druggists' Outfitting Goods generally. Labels of every description, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, etc., etc.

Has in store and constantly receiving—

GLASSWARE, &c.

Druggists' show globes,	Prescription vials, of flint and green glass,
Druggists' show jars,	Homœpathic vials,
Tincture bottles,	Essence vials,
Acid bottles,	Sample vials,
Packing bottles,	Cologne and hair oil bottles,
Patent medicine bottles,	Pomatum bottles,
Specie jars,	Ink bottles,
Counter jars,	Graduated measures,
Ointment jars,	Glass funnels,
Gallipots,	Glass syringes,
Pill boxes,	Proof glasses,
Spatulas,	Retorts and receivers, etc.
Mortars and pestles,	

PERFUMERY, &c.

Cologne water,	Lubin's and other extracts,
Lavender water,	Fancy soaps—a great variety
Pomatums,	Tooth paste and powder,
Hair oil,	Hair dyes,
Shaving creams,	Hair brushes,
Toilet powders,	Dressing combs,
Shaving brushes,	Fine tooth combs.

LABELS.

Cologne labels,	Brandy labels—an assortment,
Hair oil labels,	Claret labels in great variety,
Pomatum labels,	Ass't'd wine and syrup labels,
Latin labels, in books,	Seidlitz wrappers,
Essence labels, assorted,	Bay rum labels.

Together with a large assortment of Druggists' and Perfumers Labels, of every variety and style. sept. 16 3m.

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY

Woman's Rights VINDICATED AND MAINTAINED!!!

WHEREAS, from the creation of the world, it was designed by the "Great First Cause" that

Woman's Rights and Privileges

should be co-equal to Man's; and whereas, she has been treated by many men in all ages, up to the present time, as an inferior being to themselves: Now, therefore, be it known, that I, M. L. WINN, of

Winn's Fountain Head and Branch,

having expended large sums of money at the FOUNTAIN HEAD for the gratification of the appetites of Gentlemen, do recommend that Woman be hereafter allowed and provided with the facilities to enjoy all the privileges for which she was by Providence designed; and for this purpose I do hereby proclaim, that my

BRANCH,

Corner Montgomery and Washington Streets,

shall be conducted with a view exclusively to the

Enjoyment and Comfort of Ladies,

and such Gentlemen as know and appreciate their worth.

At the earnest solicitation of many Ladies and Gentlemen, and agreeable to my promise some months since to enlarge the BRANCH so as to accommodate the fast increasing patronage, I shall in a few days, add **Two Spacious Stores** on Montgomery street to the Original Branch, making the

MOST EXTENSIVE ICE CREAM and **Refreshmnet Establishments in California.**

The day of opening will be duly announced through the medium of the Daily Press, so that all may witness what has been accomplished for the accommodation and comfort of **"God's Last Best Gift to Man."** In the meantime, lots of Fun and Jollification may be enjoyed in reading the mottoes and feasting upon the luxuries to be found only at

WINN'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,

78 and 80 Long Wharf—and Branch, Corner Washington and Montgomery Streets,

where EVERY THING FOR THE HOLIDAYS may be found, from a Sugar Whistle to a Bride's Cake of half a ton.

jan 20-tf M. L. WINN, Proprietor.

MINERS' EXCHANGE AND SAVINGS BANK, AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE,

ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO,
Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Streets.

DR. A. S. WRIGHT, Agent.

ALL Moneys left at this Banking House will bear an interest of one and a half per cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.

Gold Dust left to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.

Gold Dust received on Special Deposit free of charge, and rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the *Assaying* or testing of all kinds of *Ores*.

Gold Dust Received for Coinage, or Remittance Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at sight or on time.

jan 6-tf

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamp.

A SPLENDID assortment of the above celebrated Lamps, for sale by

GEO. DIETZ & CO.,

Merchant street, between Montgomery and Sansome sts. BURNING FLUID delivered daily from our carts in all parts of the city.

sept. 23, 1853. tf

GARDENER WANTED.

A PERSON of good habits, and thoroughly acquainted with the business of Gardening, is wanted to go to a village in Calaveras county. Good wages with board are promised to one coming well recommended.

Apply at the *Pacific* office. dec16 1m

Dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.

LECOUNT & STRONG,

NO. 109 MONTGOMERY STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Messrs L & S's wholesale department is equal in extent and variety to any House in the Eastern Cities and affords particular advantages to the trade both city and county, to select in quantity and style to suit, at a small advance on New York prices.

Book binding and Lithographing done equal to any establishment in the United States. je24

COOKE, KENNY & CO.

HAVE established in connection with their Stationery business, a **BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY**, complete in all its details. We are therefore prepared to manufacture for the trade at the shortest notice, every description of Blank Books, Checks, Drafts, Exchange, Receipts and Pass Books, also, Records, Ledgers, Journals, Day, Sales and Invoice books, of every pattern. Having engaged the best book finishers in the country, we are prepared to furnish Books which, in point of style and finish, willcompare with those manufactured in the Atlantic States.

We have established in connection with the above, a complete Lithographic, Steel and Copper Plate Engraving and Printing establishment. Every description of Engraving and Printing done, which we propose to do at as moderate rates as can be afforded. COOKE, KENNY & CO., Stationers Hall, corner of Montgomery and Merchant sts. San Francisco, August 26th, 1853.

MASONIC HALL.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, AUCTION AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

MONTGOMERY ST., Nos. 110 and 112, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Subscriber has taken the splendid building above named, and fitted it up with neatness and elegance for the display and sale of Books, Paper, Stationery; German, American, English, French, China and Japanese Fancy Goods; Paintings, Engravings, ladies and gentlemen's Toilet Articles, &c., &c., and is now daily opening large and admirably selected invoices, which he offers to his friends and the public, wholesale and retail, at prices unprecedentedly low for California.

One of the members of the firm, on a recent visit to all the Atlantic cities, has made arrangements for the constant supply of all articles in their line of business, and invoices are expected not only by every clipper ship that may arrive, but by every semi-monthly steamer.

Among the goods already in the store, will be found—

American, English, German, French and Spanish miscellaneous books;
Law, Medical and School Books;
Blank Books of every style, size, quality and description;
Hotel, Bill, Receipt, Letter, Copying, Invoice, Log and Time books;
Legal and other Blanks, in great variety;
Maps, Paintings, Engravings, &c.;
Cap, Letter, Note, Bath, Commercial and Packet Post Papers—English, French, German and American;
Tissue, Blotting, Envelop, Bank Note, Drawing and Packing Papers;
Bristol, Bonnet, Card and Pasteboard;
Legal, Letter and Note Envelops, plain and embossed and lace, of all sizes, colors and qualities;
Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Port Folios;
Porte Monnaies, Card Cases, Snuff Boxes;
Cigar Cases, Papetries, &c.;
Tooth, Nail, Hair, Clothes, Shoe, Hat and other Brushes of the finest qualities;
Fine Cutlery of every description;
Perfumes, Soaps, Extracts, Colognes, &c.;
Blue, Green, Red and Black Writing Inks and Fluids, of all the popular manufacturers;
Gold, Silver and Steel Pens, of the best manufacturers
Indelible, Copying and Printing Inks;
Children's Toys, a great variety;
Inkstands of every possible description—the most elegant variety ever opened—with a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention.

They have also made arrangements to execute, in the best possible manner, Lithography, Steel and Wood Engraving, and Book Binding, on terms the most reasonable.

Connected with their establishment is a comfortably furnished store for Auction and Commission purposes, where they intend holding public sales, both day and evening, several times in every week.

Being determined to spare neither time, labor nor expense, in affording the most ample satisfaction to their patrons, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the favors of their old friends, and an increased share of the public patronage.

sept9 tf B. F. BUTLER.

PIONEER BOOKSTORE.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
168 Montgomery Street,

HAVE just received per recent arrivals a large and select stock of Standard, School, and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles, comprising the most complete and varied assortment in the State, consisting in part of—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Spellers—Sanders', McGuffey's, Town's, Webster's.
Readers—Sanders', McGuffey's, Parker's, Porter's, Town's, Swan's.
Grammars—Murray's, Weld's, Kirkham's, Smith's, Brown's, Greene's, Clark's, and Jaudon's.
Arithmetics—Emerson's series, Colburn's, Adams', Ray's, Thomson's, Davies' series, Pike's, Smith's, Davies' Calculus, Legendre, Bourdon, Algebra, Shades and Shadows, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Hackley's Algebra, &c., &c.
Geographies, Atlases, &c.—Mitchell's series, Smith's, Olney's, Morse's, Pelton's, Woodbridge's, Mitchell's Ancient Atlas, Mitchell's Universal Atlas, Johnston's National Atlas and General Geography, (Edinburgh Edition); Morse's North American Atlas, &c., &c.
History—Willard's series, Willson's, Frost's, Farley's, Pinnock's series, Grimshaw's, &c.
Chemistry—Comstock's, Turner's, Gray's, Reid and Bain's Youman.
Philosophy—Parker's series, Comstock's, Johnson's, &c. &c.
Physiology—Fowler's, Jarvis', Cutter's, &c.
Botany—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany for beginners, &c.
Astronomy—Gray's, Mattison's Geog. of the Heavens, &c.
Speakers—Sargent's Standard, Northend's, Zachos', Lovell's U. S., Little American Speaker, &c.
Dictionaries—Webster's series, Walker's, Cobb's Walker's, Worcester's, Johnson's, Miniature Lexicons, &c.
Copy Books—Fulton and Eastman's, New York, Jones', Jewett's, Foster's, &c.
Book-Keeping—Crittenden's, Fulton and Eastman's, Jones', Marsh's, Duff's, McGregor's, Harris's, Colt's, Ross, and Hartshorn.
Slates—Fine English and German, common, Log, and Porcelain.

STATIONERY.

Paper—6000 reams Letter, Cap, Note, Bill and Account, all kinds; Wrapping, such as Shoe, Manila, and Hardware Papers; Envelope Paper, Gold Bank and common; Drawing Paper; Whatman's, all sizes, Roll paper for Architect and Surveyors' use; Bristol board, &c., Tissue, Gold, Silver, Glazed and Marbled perforated Board; Embossed and Crayon Paper.
Envelopes—800 M super wove and laid buff, blue laid and white, adhesive, all sizes.
Blank Books—20,000 quires full and half-bound, all sizes and bindings—a splendid assortment.
Ink—200 doz.—Arnold's, Maynard & Noyes', Stephens', Edwards', Mordan's, Leiber's, &c. 100 gross small Inks, in gross boxes.
Pens—Bagley's, and Marvin & Hitchcock's Gold Pens for bankers' use; do. do. Commercial, Gillott's Steel Pens, Albata, Eagle, Haskin's; Quills, Waters, Rulers, Letter Stamps, Printers' Cards, fancy and motto Wafers; Faber's Pencils, Penholders, Inkstands, Tin Cash Boxes, Pen Racks, Letter Clips, Copying Presses, Notarial Presses, Seal Presses, Letter Books, &c., &c.

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Standard and Miscellaneous Stock embraces the Works of Irving, Cooper, Bancroft, Prescott, Macauley, Gibbons, Hume, Hildreth, Frost, Lossing, Dickens, Bryant, Thackery, &c., &c.; Elegant Gift Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, &c., &c.

CLASSICS.

Anthon's series, Anthon's Classical Dictionary, Smith's and Lempriere's, Andrews' Latin and English Dictionary; Latin, Greek and Hebrew Bibles, &c., &c.

Law, Medical and Theological Works.

A large assortment; Bush's and Barnes' Notes; Clark's Commentary, &c.

By clippers to arrive we shall be constantly making additions to our already extensive stock, and can offer superior inducements to the city and country trade, teachers and others, to purchase of our house.

PIONEER BOOKSTORE,
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
oc 21 168 Montgomery street.

CHINESE AND ENGLISH BOOKS.

A FEW valuable Chinese and English Books, just received by Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, and for sale at the Bookstore of LeCount & Strong. They will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any ordering soon, at the following prices:

Chinese and English Dictionary	$8 00
Easy Lessons in Chinese	5 00
Phrases in Chinese and English	1 00
Full Map of China on Rollers	4 00
Full map of China, pocket form	2 50
Treaty of Peace with U. S. in both languages	1 50
Commercial Guide	4 00
Fullset Chinese Repository, 20 vols.	90 00

The last is invaluable for authentic information on all subjects connected with China. jan 6 tf

SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL AT CONTRA COSTA.

THE spacious and comfortable house lately "the Washington Pavilion," on Broadway, in Oakland, has been procured and will be devoted exclusively to the use of a FAMILY HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, under the superintendence and instruction of the REV. HENRY DURANT, lately arrived from New York. It will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 6th day of June, instant, as the commencement of what is designed to be a permanent School. The beauty and salubrity of the spot, its accessible position on the Bay of San Francisco, its attractions as a place of residence for families; the wholesome shade and classic air of its ancient oaks, the taste of its increasing population, and the munificent regard to the cause of Education, manifested by the present proprietors of the soil, contribute to render this one of the most desirable situations in the State, for the proposed Institution.

The branches of study to be pursued, will comprise, besides those usually taught High Schools, the Latin, Greek, and, if desired, the French, German, and Spanish Languages.

The price for board, washing, domestic care and School Instruction will be $12 50 per week, payable monthly, in advance; for Tuition alone, $10 00 per month. Each boarder will provide his own chamber furniture.

The house stands on Broadway, direct from the landing, at the distance of about five minutes walk. The place may be reached from San Francisco, by the Kate Hayes, Capt. Edwards, from Pacific Wharf, in one hour, leaving at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 4 o'clock, P. M., and at 5½ P. M., returning the next morning.

For further particulars, apply to the Principal of the School, or to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed.

REV. T. D. HUNT, San Francisco;
REV. S. H. WILLEY, " "
REV. W. C. POND, " "
HON. JAMES WILSON, " "
EDWARD JONES, Esq., " "
MR. GEORGE T. UPHAM, House G. B. Post & Co.
CAPT. E. KNIGHT, San Francisco.
CAPT. J. C. HOYT, " "
HENRY T. HEWITT, M. D., " "
HENRY T. COON, M. D., " "
ROBERT McMILLAN, M. D., " "
REV. J. A. BENTON, Sacramento City.
REV. E. CORWIN, San Jose.
SHERMAN DAY, Esq., San Jose.
REV. E. B. WALLSWORTH, Marysville.
REV. J. PIERPONT, Placerville.
REV. J. H. WARREN, NEVADA.
REV. J. G. HALE, Grass Valley.
REV. J. WOODS, Stockton.
REV. S. S. HARMON, Sonora.
REV. B. D. HENRY, Mokelumne Hill.
HON. AMOS B. CORWINE, American Consul, Pana
REV. J. ROWELL, Panama. ma

WM. B. COOKE. GEO. L. KENNY. GEO. STURTEVANT.

Wholesale Book Store, and Stationer's Hall.

COOKE KENNY & CO.,

Corner of Merchant and Montgomery Sts, San Francisco.

IMPORTERS of English, French and American Fancy and Staple Stationery.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books.

Agents and Dealers in American and Foreign Magazines Reviews and Newspapers.

Blank Books made to order on the shortest notice.

EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

THE SPRING SESSION of Rev. C. M. Blake's Collegiate Institute, at Benecia, California, will commence on Monday, January 2, 1854, and continue 22 weeks. Early application should be made to the Principal, as few vacancies remain to be filled. nov24-tf.

CARSWELL HOUSE.

MRS. CARSWELL respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders at her new and commodious fire-proof House, on Sansome street, opposite the "Rassette."

San Francisco, Dec. 23, 1853. tf

GREAT SALE OF LOTS FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES

In and adjoining San Francisco.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Having purchased a tract of Land within and adjoining the city limits of San Francisco, known as *Ex Mission Dolores*, and knowing its importance to the citizens of San Francisco for *residences* and *gardens*, for all kinds of produce, shrubbery, trees, plants, flowers, &c., for beautifying and making one's home delightful and pleasant to the eye, I have concluded to sell a portion of said land, and to survey it into lots, and streets, for the accommodation of a larger number of citizens. This tract contains many advantages over other locations:—

First. The title has been confirmed by the Commissioners; consequently, all persons purchasing any part or portion of said land, will have an indisputable title, which is one of the most important points to be presented.

Second. The lofty and romantic mountains in the rear, form one of the best barriers against the disagreeable north-west winds, that are prevalent here during the summer months; hence making it one of the best locations for family residences on this peninsular.

Third. The immediate front is the anticipated depot for the great *Pacific Rail Road*, where the commerce of the world must be handled; consequently, it must be used for business houses, and not for residences.

Fourth. The streets are being laid out wide and commodious, from sixty-four to one hundred and thirty feet. The many advantages resulting from wide streets I will not attempt to enumerate.

Fifth. Good and wholesome water can be obtained by digging for it. Many springs and small streams are constantly running on the premises. Citizens of San Francisco, you may think this is simply a speculative movement, and nothing more; I acknowledge it a speculation on my part; but stop and ponder over it, and look at what you *can* make, and not on what I *may* make.

Judging the future from the past, we must reasonably conclude the great and important destiny to which San Francisco is hastening. You must see by referring to the past that San Francisco has nearly doubled her population every year for the last five. Should she continue to increase in the same proportionate ratio for the next ten years, this particular piece of territory now offered for sale will nearly centre this great *Metropolis*, and of course must increase proportionably every year in value. I believe that in less than ten years, lots will be sold upon this plat for as much per front foot as the best location now sells for on Stockton street. We do not want the Pacific Rail Road to bring about this change in ten years; but should it be made, so much the better for all interested, and much quicker and larger will be the results.

The merchandise that will be transported from the numerous points in the East must centre at, and be exchanged in San Francisco. The public may talk about making some other point the terminus of the Eastern trade. You have assurance that a Rail Road will be made to this place, if its terminus is within five hundred miles of us; feeling confident as we do, why not prepare and shape ourselves for it, and not wait until Eastern and European capitalists shall have purchased all the lands, and thus submit to become tenants, and pay over to the lords of other lands, who have no interest with us but to impoverish us and ship their wealth to other parts. You ask why I sell, if I believe the above to be true. I answer, I do not intend to sell you all at present. I wish to have some of the profits of the future advance myself, but will sell you one or two thousand lots.

FELLOW CITIZENS—You had better set apart one month's income to purchase and situate yourselves on your own premises, than to pay that income for rent to another. You may suppose it will cost too much to get to and from your business, but if you will make a sober reckoning you will discover this location presents advantages equal to from fifty to one hundred per cent. less than you now incur, and everything would be more satisfactory because you would know when your land-lord's bill would come in, and when you would have to move, provided you neither sold or mortgaged your premises.

As proprietor of these premises, I shall endeavor to take such steps as shall conduce to the health, convenience, enjoyment and comfort of its future inhabitants. In addition to the above inducements, I shall select a choice spot for a park or plaza, and endeavor to beautify it at once; consequently, it will be the most pleasant and fashionable place of resort in the city. It was my first intention not to offer any part or portion of this land for sale, until February or March; but after mature consideration, I have hastened matters, in order to give those who wish, an opportunity to improve their lots with flowers, shrubbery, trees, or anything they may wish, before the dry season shall set in. I will here add, (experimentally) to such as may wish to improve their lots—to fence, prepare, and plant everything in the nature of shrubbery, during the month of January, if possible; after February, your labor will be comparatively thrown away on such work.

These lots will be sold at auction from and after the 1st of January, 1854, of which due notice will be given in the daily papers.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to Mr. SAMUEL BRANNAN, Agent, Montgomery Street.

In addition to the above, I will sell, near Union City, in Alameda County, good Farming Lands, at private sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, from one to two hundred lots in Union City.

Possession given immediately for any of the above property. Particulars given at the office of the undersigned relative to any of the above property, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets, 3rd floor, No. 2.

JOHN M. HORNER.

December 23, 1853. [tf]

ST. MARY'S HALL:

The Sonoma Institute for Young Ladies.

A Christian home for our daughters, where regular discipline and thorough studies are combined with liberal accomplishments, and such affectionate care as a mother's. For which the Sonoma Institute has been provided.

Such is the need; such is the wish. Such is the end we have in view in devoting time, labor and capacities to the SONOMA INSTITUTE, which is now open for the reception of scholars. For this we ask the patronage of all who have at heart the spiritual and temporal welfare of their children.

Conforming to the almost unanimous opinion expressed by our friends, we have selected the beautiful and proverbially healthy valley of Sonoma, than which no retreat could be more advantageous for the purpose of education. Remote from the bustle of a stirring city, at twenty or thirty miles distance from San Francisco and Benicia, from whence it is daily accessible by stage or steamboat conveyance.

We promise all that is generally promised in a prospectus. We conceive all the care and anxiety of Parents. We are ready to meet them, and, trusting in an experience of many years of educational teaching, and in a deeper sense of Christian responsibility, we leave the work to commend itself.

JOHN L. VER MEHR,
Rector of Grace Church, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1853.

Course of Instruction.

The Course of Instruction will include a Primary Department, and a Junior, a Middle, and a Senior Class, into which the Pupils will be entered after careful examination.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. Spelling; Reading; Writing; Elements of Arithmetic; Map of the United States; Leading Events in History; First Lessons in Composition; Introduction into French.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic, including Fractions; Elements of Grammar; Geography of America and Europe; History of the United States; Botany; Composition; French.

MIDDLE CLASS.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic; Grammar, with parsing; Geography; History of England; Geometry; Botany; Chemistry; Mineralogy; Book-keeping; Composition; French; Latin.

SENIOR CLASS.—Elocution; Grammar, with analysis of Poetry; Rhetoric; Logic; Algebra; Trigonometry; Astronomy; Use of the Globes; Chemistry; Natural Philosophy; General History; English Literature; French Literature; German Literature; Composition in English, French and German; Latin.

The Scholastic Year consists of one session, beginning on the first Monday in September, and ending towards the middle of July; at which time a public examination will take place, with distribution to all who merit them, of Testimonials of Excellence in Conduct and Scholarship. We wish to avoid all rivalry. Merit must be absolute, not comparative.

Every two months a Report will be forwarded to the Parents or Guardians.

Regulations.

All letters sent must be under cover to parents or guardians. All letters received must come under cover from parents or guardians. Packages will be inspected.

Expenses, etc.

Charge per Session of a year, payable quarterly, in advance	$600.00
Parents sending two daughters, for each	500.00
(This charge includes Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, and Stationery.)	
Entrance Fee, (instead of bed, bedding, &c.)	$20.00
Only Extra Charges, at the option of Parents.	
Music, with use of Instrument, per Quarter	25.00
Drawing, per Quarter	18.00
Spanish and Italian, per Quarter	18.00

Each Pupil must be provided with four napkins, two pair of sheets, four pillow cases, four towels, six changes, (the rest of clothing in proportion,) a flat, combs, work-box, brushes, &c.

No advance can be made for clothing or other expenses, if no sum to meet such expenses be deposited.

No scholar will be received for a shorter time than half a session.

For further information, address or apply personally to—Rev. Dr. VER MEHR, Rector of Grace Church, corner of Powell and Jackson Streets, San Francisco; Rev. C. B. WYATT, Rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco; JOSEPH W. WINANS, Esq., Sacramento; GEO. W. PLUME, Esq., Marysville; Dr. HUIE, Petaluma; H. CHANNING BEALS, Esq., San Francisco. d9 1mis

THE MONTGOMERY BATHING HOUSE

THE METROPOLITAN OF THE PACIFIC!!

Situated on Montgomery Street,

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San Francisco, November 1853.

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San Francisco, Dec. 16, 1853

Perilous Adventure.

While the steamer Flag was aground near St. Genevieve, Capt. Gray, the pilot, accompanied by an Englishman, undertook to explore the great cave, situated three miles above that place, taking with them a lamp, ladder, &c. They entered the cave about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and had advanced a distance of nearly two miles when their lamp was unfortunately broken and extinguished. After grouping about for a length of time they found an upward passage or chimney, so nearly perpendicular that Gray found it impossible to ascend it. The Englishman, however, clung to it as his last hope of deliverance, promising his companion, if he reached the top in safety, to mark the spot by tying his hankerchief to a tree, and then go for assistance. Fortunately he made his egress in safety. It was not yet day, so he was unable to take observations, but marking the place as agreed, he proceeded to the village for assistance, and returned early on Wednesday morning with two or three others. He vainly attempted to find the place of his egress. They then proceeded to the mouth, and under the guidance of the Englishman found the place where he left his friend, but he was not to be found. The Captain, in his uncertainty of the escape of his companion, felt impelled to renew his efforts to extricate himself, and grouped on till exhausted nature compelled him to give up in despair. The party in search returned for further assistance, and were eagerly joined by the officers and crews of four steamers. At two o'clock on Wednesday they entered, and proceeding to the place where Capt. Gray was last seen they divided, and proceeding in different directions, continued the search till three o'clock on Thursday morning, when, to the great joy of all, he was found. He had sat himself down to die. He had not only worn his gloves completely out, but his fingers were worn to the naked bone, in his vain efforts to extricate himself. The flesh was worn from his knees, and his boot toes and pant legs were also demolished. He was found at a distance of three and a half miles from the mouth of the cave, greatly exhausted. He is now on board his boat and doing well. He was forty-three hours in the cave.

This great cave has many outlets or chimneys, as they are called, one of which is said to be five miles from the mouth.—*St Louis Democrat.*

Colleges of the United States.

Two hundred and fifteen years have passed away since the first college—Harvard University—was founded in our country; and at the close of the seventeenth century the number had increased to only three; Harvard, in Massachusetts; the College of William and Mary, in Virginia; and Yale, in Connecticut. But within the past century a great change has come over the spirit of the scene. There are now one hundred and twenty colleges in the United States.

The number of undergraduates in these institutions is more than ten thousand, which, increased by the students who are connected with their preparatory and professional departments, amounts to about fourteen thousand. There are thirteen colleges in New England, some of which may be denominated *national* institutions, deriving their students more or less from every State, and sending forth their influence to all parts of the Union. These thirteen graduate about five hundred students annually. Since their establishment they have graduated twenty-five thousand students. Most of the colleges of the United States have been founded and directed by the clergy and other members of the Congregational and Presbyterian denominations. Thirteen are now under the superintendence of Baptists, thirteen of Methodists, eight of Episcopalians, and eleven of Roman Catholics.

Besides the above institutions, or those connected with them, there are forty-three theological seminaries, nine of which are in New England; thirty-five medical schools, seven of which are supported in the Eastern States; and thirteen law schools, two only of which are in New England, being those connected with Yale and Harvard colleges.—*Boston Journal.*

Magnificent Ceremony.—One of the most imposing and beautiful spectacles we have ever witnessed, was presented yesterday morning, and we were not a little surprised at the very small number of persons who were present to behold it. This perhaps may be accounted for, from the silence of the city papers on the subject, and that the managers did not see fit to issue any "posters" or programmes. Superadd to this the fact, that nearly everybody was out of town, "in the land of Nod," and the reason for the small audience is pretty clear. The ceremony was nothing less than the opening of the Gates of Day, and the Sun standing upon the threshold looking forth, like a prince in bright armor, upon his kingdom. The blue walls of night parted, but without a crash, nay, even without the soft and silken rustle of a curtain. The lights aloft were put out, one after another; to give effect to the scene—the gates of red gold swung back, noiseless as the parting of soft lips in dreams, and a threshold and hall, inlaid with pearl, were disclosed. There was a flush, a gleam, and a glow over the water and the city, and there paused the Sun, as if enchanted with the scene he smiled on. A moment, and he stepped forth, but there was no jar; a moment more, and cloud and spire and dome, were all of glory. There was no acclamation, no song—the days have gone by when the deep blue heaven is full of the voices of unseen birds that are fluttering at the pale portal of morning. All was silent, yet beautiful and sublime.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

How to Preach.—Jenkyn, the biographer of Baxter, says: "In preaching, Baxter's heart burned within him; and while he was speaking, a live coal from the altar fired his sermons with seraphic fervor.—Into his pulpit he brought the whole energies of his entire nature. He had a large mind, an acute intellect, a melting heart, a holy soul, a kindling eye, and a 'moving voice;' and he called on all that was within him to aid him in his preaching. Being deeply earnest himself, he wished his hearers to be deeply earnest. Himself being a burning light, he wished to flash the hallowed fire into the hearts of others. He seems never to have studied action or 'the [illegible] theatric.' The only teacher that [illegible] him lessons in action and attitude was [illegible], genuine, holy feeling; and [illegible] him how to look, how to move, [illegible] to preach. In preaching, as well [illegible] religious, he believed with [illegible] 'it is a good thing to be always [illegible] affected;' and consequently, that [illegible] fervid preaching is truly apostolic."

Sowing Seed in the Desert.

If a peach stone is planted in the ground, in any part of Australia where some supply of moisture is obtained, there will be a tree laden with fruit in three or four years without any kind of culture. Bush rangers have thus planted the stones; birds have dropped them; and removed, in some measure, the barrenness from the wild land. In grateful remembrance of the refreshment thus met with in his wanderings, and for the benefit of future travelers, and also the aborigines, the unwearied explorer, Allan Cunninghem, always carried about with him, in his expeditions, a bag of peach stones, which he carefully planted in the sterile wilderness.

"I was much struck with this circumstance," justly remarks a relator of it; "and while I could not help commending, from my very heart, the pure and disinterested benevolence it evinced, I could not help inwardly regarding it as a lesson for myself in the future, and a reproof for the past. Alas! how many spots have we all passed unheeded in the wilderness of life, in which we might easily have sown good seed if we had so chosen, and left it to the blessing of God, the dew of heaven, and the native energies of the soil! Such spots we may never revisit; and the opportunity of doing good, which was thus afforded us, but which was suffered to pass unimproved, will consequently never return."

All Men Brethren.

Children are we all
Of one great Father, in whatever clime
His providence hath cast the seed of life,
All tongues, all colors: neither after death
Shall we be sorted into languages
And tints,—white, black, and tawny, Greek and Goth,
Northmen, and offspring of hot Africa.
The all-seeing Father,—He in whom we live and move,—
He, the impartial Judge of all,—regards
Nations, and hues, and dialects alike.
According to their works shall they be judged,
When even-handed justice, in the scale,
Their good and evil weighs. SOUTHEY.

The Cloudless.

"Sorrow and sighing shall flee away."—Isa. 35: 10.

No shadows yonder!
All light and song;
Each day I wonder,
And say, How long
Shall time me sunder
From that dear throng!

No weeping yonder!
All fled away,
While here I wander
Each weary day,
And sigh as I ponder
My long, long stay.

No parting yonder!
Time and space never
Again shall sunder;
Hearts cannot sever;
Dearer and fonder
Hands clasp forever.

None wanting yonder!
Bought by the Lamb;
All gathered under
The evergreen palm;
Loud as night's thunder
Ascends the glad psalm.
London Quarterly.

A Little Fable.—The sword of the warrior was taken down to brighten; it had not been long out of use. The rust was rubbed off, but there were spots that would not go—they were of blood. It was on the table, near the pen of the secretary. The pen took advantage of the first breath of air to move a little further off.

"Thou art right," said the sword, "I am a bad neighbor."

"I fear thee not," replied the pen, "I am more powerful than thou art, but I like not thy society."

"I exterminate," said the sword.

"And I perpetuate," answered the pen. "Where are thy victories, if I record them not? Where the glory thou seekest, without my aid? Even where thou, thyself, shalt one day be—in the Lake of Oblivion."

The sword was silent.

Alexander Dumas has written a letter to a friend in New York in which he says:

"Find me on the borders of the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, the Deleware, or the Ohio, a corner where, surrounded by my chosen friends, I may spend my last days, and die in tranquility under the sun of liberty."

It is said that Mr. Dumas will in future publish his books in this country, and has already confided several manuscript works to the hands of his agents, who have established a publishing house in New York for the purpose of bringing them out originally and exclusively in that city.

To Promote Health of Cattle.—Mix, occasionally, one part of salt with four, five or six parts of wood ashes, and give the mixture to different kinds of Stock, summer and winter. It promotes their appetite, and tends to keep them in a healthy condition. It is said to be good against bots in horses, murrain in cattle, and rot in sheep.

Horseradish is valuable for cattle. It creates an appetite, and is good for various diseases. Some give it to any animal that is unwell. It is good for oxen troubled with the heat. If animals will not eat it voluntarily, cut it in fine and mix it with potatoes or meal.

The treachery of Charles the I, is pretty clearly shown in an autograph letter sold lately in England. An extract is as follows:

"I pray you rightly to understand my condition, (which I confess yesternight I did not fully anuf, though want of tyme.) It is this: Notwithstanding my too great concessions already made, I know that, unless I shall make yet others, which will make me no king, I shall be at best, a perpetual prisoner. Besides, if this were not, (of which I am too sure,) the adhering to the church, (from which I cannot depart—no, not in show,) will doe the same; and to deale freely with you, the great concession I made this day was merely in order to my escape, of which I had not hope, I would not have done; for then I could have returned to my straight prison without reluctancy, but now I confess it would break my heart, having done that which only a escape can justify," &c.

A Beautiful Comparison.—We do not wonder that the leaves and trees and boughs have ever been the material whereof poets have manufactured comparison and imagery. One of the most beautiful we ever remember to have seen, was by Dr. Cheever. "That tree, full leaved, and swelling up in the calm, blue summer air! Not a breath is stirring, and yet how it waves and rocks in the sunshine. Its shadows are hung lavishly around it; birds sit and sing in its branches, and children seek refuge beneath them. Human affections are the leaves, the foliage of our being—they catch every breath, and in the burden and heat of the day, they make music and motion in the sultry world. Stripped of that foliage, how unsightly is human nature!"

The Farmer.—Some one has truly remarked that "the true farmer is always a philanthropist." Not only does he toil for the provision of his own wants, but in all his efforts, aims and undertakings, he is perpetually stimulated by the benevolent desire to leave the world better and more happy than he found it. Says an elegant author: "We contemplate Agriculture as subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort health, but to good morals, and ultimately to religion. We regard the farmer, stript to his employment, and cultivating his lands, as belonging to the first order of noblemen." In the language of Channing—"Real greatness has nothing to do with a man's sphere. It does not lie in the magnitude of his outward agency, but in the extent of the effect which he produces."

Every student of history is undoubtedly aware that a very great majority of the distinguished men of the Revolution—its war-lions and statesmen, were from the producing classes. Washington, Jefferson, and Stark, were farmers; Franklin a printer, and so with hundreds of others that might be mentioned.

The following description of the farmer is by Phineas Fletcher, and will apply to thousands of the class:

His certain life that never can deceive him,
Is full of thousand sweets and rich content;
The smooth broad beeches in the field receive him
With coolest shade till noontide heat be spent.
His life is neither lost in boisterous seas,
Or the vexatious world: or lost in slothful ease,
Pleased and full blest he lives when he his God can please."

Mental Excitement.—Bad news weakens the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, destroys the appetite, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face; fear blanches it; joy illuminates it; and an instant thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses great energy. Volition commands, and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a stroke, Chilo, Diagoras, and Sophocles, died of joy at the Grecian Games. The news of a defeat killed Philip the V. The doorkeeper of Congress expired upon hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speakers have often died in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that produced it suddenly subsided. Largrave, the young Parisian, died when he heard that the musical prize for which he had competed was adjudged to another.

Editors of The British Reviews.—It is said that the present editor of the Edinburg Review is Professor George Cornwall Lewis, late M. P., and Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and author of several works on political economy. The present editor of the North British Review is Professor Fraser. The Westminster Review is under the direction of several editors, male and female, with John Chapman, the infidel bookseller in London, at its head, both as editor and publisher. Blackwood is conducted by Professer Aytoun, son-in-law of Professor Wilson. And the London Quarterly, so long under the management of Lockhart, who has resigned his post on account of ill-health, is now under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Whitwell Erwin, of Boston, who has been a contributor to the Review for some time past.

Lord Nelson, when forced to see men whipped on board his ship, ascended to the deck precipitately, read rapidly and in an agitated voice, the rules of the service, and then cried, "Boatswain, do your duty."—Often the man about to be flogged, cried—"Pardon, Admiral, pardon!" Lord Nelson would then look around at his officers; all keeping silence, he would say, "What! not one of you, gentlemen, not one of you has pity upon that man or upon my sufferings? untie the man;" then he added, "my brave fellow, on the day of battle, remember me!"

It was very rare that the sailor thus rescued by his admiral, did not distinguish himself at a later period. One day a man was going to be whipped. It was a marine. A beautiful young girl sprang through the crowd of soldiers; she fell on her knees before Nelson, and seized his hand. "Pardon, your Honor," said she, "pardon, he will never be guilty again!" "Your face," said the Admiral, "answers for his future good conduct. Untie that man; he who has such a beautiful creature as this for his friend, cannot be a bad man." This marine became a Lieutenant.

Human Brutes.—There are men in the world, of decided talents and many excellent qualities, whose influence is greatly abridged by their uncouthness and incivility. Their qualities are sheathed in a porcupine crust. Their want of facility, of tact, in one word, of adaptedness, renders them unpleasant persons in society, and though we admire their abilities and their worth, they are so rude and cynical that we dread them. But little good is derived from the company of a highly intellectual wolf, or a moral bear. Next in importance to acting, is the method of acting; and manner is power.

Value of Knowledge.—Never is there the slightest commiseration for decayed accomplishments; no man mourns over the fragments of a dancer, or drops a tear on the relics of musical skill. They are flowers destined to perish; but the decay of great talents are always the subject of solemn pity; and, even when their last memorial is over, the ruins and vestiges are regarded with pious affection.—*Rev. Sydney Smith.*

Disappointed Genius.—Three days before his death, the gifted Mozart received from the Emperor the appointment of music director at St. Stephen's—a situation that was of comparative competence, and at once removed him from the cabals of Salieri and others. He wept bitterly, and exclaimed, "It is too late; now that I might enjoy a little leisure, and write something worthy of the inspiration, I feel I must die."

The Bible.—The following lines were written by a sailor on the blank leaf of his Bible:

"While down the stream of life I sail,
Christ be my ship and grace my gale;
Hope be my anchor while I ride,
This book my compass o'er!" the tide

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Places of Worship in San Francisco.

First Baptist Church.—Washington street, between Dupont and Stockton streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. B. Brierly Pastor, residence Jackson street three doors from Powell.

First Congregational Church.—Corner California and Dupont streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 3½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. T. Dwight Hunt Pastor, residence Pine street, 3d house above Dupont.

First Presbyterian Church.—Stockton street, near Broadway. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p. m. Albert Williams Pastor, residence California street, above Dupont.

Howard Street Presbyterian Church.—Happy Valley. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. S. H. Willey Pastor, residence Happy Valley, corner Second and Mellus streets.

Pine Street Baptist Church.—Pine street near Montgomery. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wm. Rollinson Pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Powell street, near Washington. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. M. C. Briggs, Pastor, residence next door to the church.

Trinity Church.—Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Christopher B. Wyatt Rector, residence Happy Valley, Second street near Minnie.

Grace Church.—Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Right Rev. Bishop Kipp. Rector. Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr assistant minister.

Roman Catholic Church.—Vallejo street, between Stockton and Dupont. Morning Service in the English, French and Spanish Languages.

Spring Valley Chapel.—Service at 11 a. m. Preaching by Rev. S. V. Blakesley.

Seamen's Bethel.—on Eission Street, near Front. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. William Taylor S. P.

New Jerusalem Church.—Morning service held in the room of the Superior Court, City Hall building, at 11 a. m.

Greenwich Street Congregational Church.—Greenwich street, between Dupont and Stockton. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. William C. Pond Pastor, residence in the rear of the church.

Unitarian Church.—Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento. Service at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath School at 2 1-2 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Musical Hall, Bush Street, corner of Montgomery. Services at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. M. T. Scott Pastor.

Chinese Chapel.—Rev. William Speer, (Missionary Pastor,) corner of Stockton and Sacramento Streets. Pastor's residence, at the San Francisco Bible House, Stockton st., near Green street.

List of Post Offices and Post Masters in the State,

August 1st, 1853.

Name of Office.	County.	Postmasters.
Agua Fria	Mariposa	B F Whitten
Alamo	Contra Costa	John M Jones
Angel's Camp	Calaveras	C L Laks
Ashland	Butte	Elijah Lott
Auburn	Placer	J F Bailey
Arum City	El Dorado	Charles L Frost
Benicia	Solano	James Miller
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	A B Newcomb
Big Bar	Trinity	Wm Coddington
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	Jos W Britton
Bodega	Sonoma	J M Miller
Cache Creek	Yolo	A McDonald
Camp Seco	Tuolumne	J H Richardson
Charley's Rancho	Butte	Fred Peake
Chico	Butte	A H Barber
Columbia	Tuolumne	A H Hunnewell
Colusa	Colusa	William Vincent
Cold Spring	El Dorado	J M Groetscheiner
Contra Costa	Contra Costa	A Marier
Cosumne	Sacramento	W D Wilson
Cottonwood	Shasta	David C Hamilton
Coloma	El Dorado	P L Weymer
Curtisville	Tuolumne	Peter Dean
Dobbin's Rancho	Yuba	Wm W Dobbin
Double Springs	Calaveras	Jos L Hunt
Downieville	Yuba	James Gemon
Dry Town	Calaveras	A G Sneath
Elk Horn	Contra Costa	A Merier
Eureka	Trinity	H W Bean
Foster's Bar	Yuba	T M Benton
Fremont	Yolo	W G Brown
Garden Valley	El Dorado	Thos McCome
Georgetown	El Dorado	W T Gibbs
Gilroy	Santa Clara	James Houch
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	A C Johnson
Grass Valley	Nevada	E Mathewson
Green Springs	Tuolumne	James D Taber
Greenwood	El Dorado	C C Brady
Hamilton	Butte	E M Burrows
Horr's Ranch	Tuolumne	G D Dickinson
Horse Town	Shasta	Geo W Baker
Ione Valley	Calaveras	J H Alvord
Jacksonville	Tuolumne	George B Keyes
Jackson	Calaveras	H R Mann
Junction	Yuba	John T Beener
Kilna	Shasta	Wm Potter
Knight's Ferry	San Joaquin	Geo M Dent
Lassen's	Butte	C W Pomeroy
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	W T B Sandford
Marysville	Yuba	W P Keyser
Mariposa	Mariposa	John McNamara
Martinez	Contra Costa	O C Coffin
Marsh's Landing	Contra Costa	Geo Kimball
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	G W Coulter
Mendocino	Trinity	L W Fish
Merry Oaks	San Joaquin	A G Hendree
Mission San Jose	Santa Clara	J J Vallejo
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	Jas B McKinney
Moore's Ranch	Colusa	Wm Vincent
Mormon Island	Sacramento	J W Shaw
Monterey	Monterey	A Randall
Mud Springs	El Dorado	Darwin Chase
Murphy's	Calaveras	L Bennand
Napa City	Napa	G W Cornwall
Nashville	El Dorado	J P Thurston
Nevada	Nevada	R A Davage
Nicolas	Sutter	T H Russell
North Ranch	Calaveras	Ed T Lake
Oak Springs	Tuolumne	G D Shoemake
Ophir	Mariposa	Jos H Miller
Ophirville	Placer	D B Curtis
Oro City	Placer	C Langdon
Park's Bar	Yuba	E Y Gaver
Placerville	El Dorado	W D Williams
Petaluma	Sonoma	S N Terrill
Quartzburg	Mariposa	Thos Thorn
Ringgold	El Dorado	J L Sargent
Round Tent	Nevada	J E Herter
Rough and Ready	Nevada	E F Brundage
San Francisco	San Francisco	Thos J Henley
Sacramento	Sacramento	F Forman
San Diego	San Diego	P H Hoor
San Juan	Monterey	P Breen
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	S A Pollard
San Jose	Santa Clara	J R Patrick
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	F Cooper
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	E Anthony
Santa Roza	Sonoma	T G Hahman
San Ramon	Contra Costa	S Russell
Salmon Falls	El Dorado	J B Mills
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	Samuel Barney
San Bernardino	Los Angeles	R R Hopkins
San Rafael	Marin	Moses Stoppard
Shasta	Shasta	D H Harrell
Sonoma	Sonoma	J N Randolph
Sonora	Tuolumne	H Theal
Steinberger's	San Francisco	J D Carr
Staple's Ranch	San Joaquin	D J Staples
Stockton	San Joaquin	John S Evans
Sutter Creek	Calaveras	D Crandall
Shingle Springs	El Dorado	D T Hall
Tehama	Colusa	Wm Vincent
Texas Hill	Sacramento	Jas Clarkin
Third Crossing	Calaveras	W G Forest
Trinidad	Klamath	L B Gilkey
Uniontown	Trinity	A H Murdoch
Vallejo	Solano	L Leslie
Vernon	Sutter	D Abdell
Volcano	Calaveras	E W Gemmill
Washington, S Yuba	Nevada	H Draper
Weaverville	Trinity	H B Davidson
Yankee Jim's	Placer	C W King
Yolo	Yolo	J A Hutton
Yuba City	Sutter	W F Nelson

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COLE & FINNEY,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
jl4tf Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, San Francisco.

DR. G. G. HAYDEN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
dec1o Over the new Post Office, San Francisco. tf

DENTISTRY.
DR. GALEN BURDELL
continues to operate on the TEETH, at his old stand, 205 Clay street, opposite the Plaza.
oc21 3m

CHARLES W. BRINK, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
(Late Demonstrator of Anatomy in Philadelphia.)
Northeast corner of Washington and Stockton streets, San Francisco.
Office Hours—From 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M; and from 1 to 4, P. M.
Residence at the Oriental Hotel oc21tf

JAS. B. ROBERTS, W. C. McNISH
JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
No. 111 Battery street, next door to corner of Merchant st. in Crosby & Dibble's Brick Building. tf.

ALLEN & BLOOMER,
(LATE BUCKLEY & BLOOMER,)
HOUSE, SHIP, STEAMBOAT AND SIGN
PAINTING.
142 CLAY STREET, OPPOSITE LEIDESDORFF.
☞ Gilding, Graining, Glazing and Marbling done to order. Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. for sale. au263m

W. A. & C. PALMER,
DEALERS IN EASTERN LUMBER,
oc21-tf Junction of California and Market streets.

JOHN J. CUSHING, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF HOMŒPATHY,
CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE,
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets, (up stairs,)
SAN FRANCISCO.
Office hours, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 6 P. M.
dec16 3m

MRS. E. J. HALL, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHESS.
SUCCESS WARRANTED in the cure of diseases peculiar to woman. Mrs. H. has had much experience in the treatment of diseases incident to children.
Residence, PORTSMOUTH HOUSE, Plaza, Clay street.
sept12 tf

D. S. SMITH,
DEALER IN
HAY, GRAIN AND FEED
OF ALL KINDS,
No. 144 SANSOME STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO. jan27tf

COCHITUATE BATHS,
57 Sansome Street.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
oc21 3m MASON & McCOMBE.

CHARLES CAMPBELL W. B. HANSBROUGH
CAMPBELL & HANSBROUGH,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 28 Clay Street Wharf, Commercial Row.
San Francisco.
sept9 Cash Advances made on Consignments 3m

FLINT, PEABODY & CO.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cor. of Broadway and Front Sts., head of Broadway Wharf,
aug20tf San Francisco, California.

W. J. SILVER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEDS, MATTRESSES AND FURNITURE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
149 Sacramento Street, between Montgomery and Kearny
W. J. SILVER, R. GARRISON. SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B. Hair, Moss, Feathers &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms. je24 3m

LADD'S PIONEER COAL YARD
44 BATTERY STREET, NEAR CALIFORNIA,
C. W. TAPPAN, Proprietor.
Every kind of Coal constantly on hand, and delivered to any part of the City, promptly to order.
aug 8. Charcoal Always on Hand. 3m

L. P. ZANE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SADLERY AND HARNESS,
No. 75 California st., between Battery and Front, San Francisco.
N. B. Always on hand, a supply of ready made work.
sept 23, 1853

WORTHINGTON,
House, Sign, Ship, and Ornamental Painter;
Grainer, Gilder, Glazier, &c.
BRENHAM PLACE, PLAZA.
A splendid assortment of Ornamental Stained Plain and Glass
oc21 3m

D. R. PROVOST,
Fruits, Nuts, &c.
SOLE AGENCY FOR WELLS & PROVOST'S, (N. Y.,)
PICKLES AND PRESERVED GOODS,
72 and 74 California street, San Francisco.
sept. 16, 1853 3m

GEORGE J. BROOKS,
PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PAPER of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes constantly on hand; also book and fancy Ink.
Sansome Street, between Clay and Merchant.

LORD & WEBB,
STATIONERY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
132 Sansome Street, between Washington and Clay
Sept. 2. tf San Francisco.

ALBERT GREEN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 54 Long Wharf, one door East of Battery Street.
Freeman's Celebrated Boots, always to be found at this Establishment. sept2 3m

J. D. HUNT & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
Corner of Clay, and Battery Streets,
a9tf San Francisco.

J. DE LA MONTANYA,
IMPORTER OF
STOVES! STOVES!!
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper Bottoms, &c. &c.,
No. 126 Jackson Street,
Between Sansome and Montgomery,
sept9 San Francisco. tf

ATWILL & CO.'S
MUSIC AND FANCY GOODS STORE,
172 Washington Street.
Toys! Toys! Toys!
PIANO FORTES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS &c.
oc21-tf WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CLARKE & TWITCHELL,
(Formerly A. R. McKenzie,)
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
124 Commercial Street.
(UP STAIRS, OVER McGLASHAN'S BOOK STORE,)
Between Leidesdorff and Sacramento streets
Persons requiring help will be promptly supplied by applying at this store. oc21-3m

H. C. MAGRAW. FRANK TILFORD.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office in Bolton & Barron's Buildings, entrance on Merchant street. oc21-3m

NICHOLS, PARKER & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Fire Proof Brick Store, corner of Battery and Clay Streets.
sept8 San Francisco. tn6

JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,
AND
Gentlemen's General Furnishing Goods,
Of large and varied assortments and latest styles
FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
169 Clay Street, between Montgomery and Kearny
oc26-tf San Francisco.

Expresses.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
A Joint Stock Company—Capital $500,000.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY WELLS, WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, JAMES McKAY,
ELIJAH P. WILLIAMS, A. REYNOLDS,
EDWIN B. MORGAN, D. N. BARNEY.
W. J. PARDEE, San Francisco.
EDWIN B. MORGAN, President.
JAMES McKAY, Secretary.

Having made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation, we are now prepared to forward
Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels and Freight
of all kinds to and from NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS and SAN FRANCISCO—thence to Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mokelumne Hill, Portland, Oregon City, and all the principal towns of California and Oregon.
OUR REGULAR EXPRESS FOR NEW YORK will be despatched from San Francisco semi-monthly, on the 1st and 16th of each month, BY THE MAIL STEAMERS.
Returning—Will leave New York for San Francisco on the 5th and 20th of each month—through both ways in charge of OUR OWN MESSENGERS to destination.

Semi-Monthly Express to and from
NEW YORK—VIA NICARAGUA!
We also despatch an Express from San Francisco for New York, by the splendid fast steamers of the NICARAGUA LINE, on the 1st and 15th of each month.
Returning, will leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month.
GOLD DUST FORWARDED TO THE U. S. MINTS AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS, on the most favorable terms.
Treasure and Small Parcels received for shipment up to the latest moment before the departure of the Steamers.
Treasure Insured under open policies in some of the best New York Companies, or at Lloyd's, in London, at the option of shippers.
Our Regular Semi-Monthly Express for Oregon,
is despatched by the Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

INLAND ROUTES.
An Express for Sacramento and Marysville, is despatched DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M., in charge of trusty and careful Messengers, connecting at Sacramento with Rhodes and Lusk's Daily Express to Shasta and Yreka, and with Hunter & Co's Daily Express to Placerville, and all parts of Eldorado county.
A DAILY EXPRESS is sent from our office in Sacramento, to Rough and Ready, Grass Valley, Nevada, Auburn, Ophir Yankee Jim's, Coloma and Georgetown.
To the Southern Mines—An Express for Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's Camp and Mokelumne Hill, is despatched daily, (Sundays excepted). Treasure sent through to Sonora in charge of a trusty and experienced Messenger.
Our MESSENGERS are supplied with Iron Safes for the security of treasure entrusted to their care.
OUR CONNECTIONS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE are equal if not superior to those of any other California Express. We connect at New York with the following well known lines, viz:
The American Express Company, running via Buffalo and Dunkirk, to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Galena, &c. *The Harnden Express* to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. *Pullen, Virgil & Co's Vermont and Canada Express. Davenport, Mason & Co's New Bedford Express*, and *Livingston, Wells & Co's European Express.*
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
OFFICES, No. 16 Wall Street, New York. No. 11 Exchange Place, New Orleans. Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.
Oct. 21, 1853.

RUMRILL & CO'S
Northern Express.
CONNECTING WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
DAILY—
TO and from the following principal places in the Northern Mines:
Marysville, Hansonville,
Foster's Bar, Gibsonville,
Camptonville, Chandlerville,
Goodyear's Bar, Pine Grove,
Downieville, St. Louis,
And all other points in their vicinity.
Treasure, Parcels and Letters forwarded to any part of California, Oregon, Atlantic States, Canada or Europe.
Drafts sold on all the principal Atlantic cities.
Gold Dust bought. Collections made, and all business pertaining to an Express and Exchange Office promptly attended to. All matters of business left with either of the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive immediate attention. RUMRILL & CO.
Dec. 9, 1853. tf

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS,
RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville, Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.
CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.
Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages, &c. &c., received and forwarded.
Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.
Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. 114 Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO.

EVERTS, SNELL & CO.'S EXPRESS,
TO ALL PARTS OF FEATHER RIVER and its Tributaries connecting at Marysville with
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,
To all parts of California, and the Atlantic States and Europe.
We send an Express TRI-WEEKLY to Charley's Ranch, Ruble's Ranch, Bidwell's Bar, Forbestown, WEEKLY to Bagdad, Ophir, Long's Bar, White Rock, Spring Valley, Oregon Gulch, West Branch, Butte Creek, Natchez, Hansonville, Evansville, Strawtown, Brother Jonathan, Barker's Ranch, Strawberry Valley, Missouri Ranch, Lexington House, Spanish Flat, State Creek, Sears' Diggings, Port Wine do., Gibsonsville, Upper and Lower Crossing, Canyon Creek, Grass Valley, Onion Valley, Poorman's Creek, Hopkins Creek, Nelson's Creek, Rich Bar, Middle Fork, Rocky Bar, Taylorville, city of '76, Eureka, Jameson's Creek.
The strictest attention paid to Shipments of Dust, Collection of Notes, Bills and Drafts, and all other matters entrusted to our care.
Connecting with Adams & Co's well-known and enterprising EXPRESS, we are enabled to insure the forwarding of Treasure, Letters and Parcels with safety and promptness. Principal Office at Marysville.
nov12 EVERTS, SNELL & CO.

BECKER'S & CO'S
Marysville and French Corral Express & Stage Line
WILL leave the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Marysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, passing through and near the following places, viz:
Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Ousley's Bar, Barton's Bar, Rose's Bar, Gatesville, Lander's Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Industry Bar, Union Bar, Boston Bar, Bridgeport, and to French Corral.
Returning—will leave the office of Becker & Co's Express French Corral, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, arriving at Marysville in time for the 4 o'clock boats for Sacramento.
Treasure, Packages, Parcels, &c., forwarded from any of the above points to Marysville, and thence by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to Sacramento, San Francisco and the Atlantic States. nov 18

BURT & CO'S EXPRESS.
FOR DRY TOWN, SUTTER'S CREEK Jackson and Volcano. Attends to all kinds of Express Business with fidelity and despatch.
They will receive subscriptions for "THE PACIFIC," and deliver it. San Francisco Office a Wells Fargo & Co's EXPRESS. August 20, 1852.

FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS.
B. F. CHEESMAN, will run a semi-weekly Express and Passenger Train, from Rich Bar, North Fork Feather River, via Bidwell's Bar, to Marysville, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co. at Marysville.
Also, a weekly Express to the following places: Wyandot, and Frenchman's Ranch.
OFFICES—Marysville, Sacramento, and San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co. Bidwell's Bar, Newcomb & Mason. Rich Bar, JONES & CO. 1j

ADAMS & CO.'S SHASTA EXPRESS.
Leaving San Francisco daily for Shasta, via Sacramento City, Marysville, and Tehama. Gold Dust, letters, and valuable packages forwarded, and collections made.
We also send and Express from Shasta to Yreka, Weaverville, Scott River, Rogue River, French Gulch, Clear Creek and One Horse Town, by Cram Rogers & Co.
Checks on San Francisco sold at Shasta at par. aug20

BERFORD & CO'S
EXPRESS!
No. 157 Montgomery Street . . . . San Francisco,
ARE prepared to forward Gold Dust, Packages and Parcels of every description which may be entrusted to their care, with promptness and despatch to all parts of the Atlantic States, Europe and South America, in charge of Special Messengers.
BERFORD & CO. connect to Sacramento and the Northern Mines, with the well known Express of Anthony & Co. and will forward to Stockton and all places of importance in the Southern Mines.
We also forward DAILY, at 2 o'clock, an Express to
San Jose, Santa Clara and Monterey.
Our Express to the Atlantic States will close on the 1st and 16th, of each month.
Shippers will bear in mind that our agents, Wm. Nelson & Co., are one of the oldest and most respectable Houses resident on the Isthmus, which is a sufficient guarantee that our busines will meet with prompt attention.
N. B. Having fire-proof vaults we will receive Gold Dust, Moneys and Valuables on deposit, either special or otherwise.
P. S. For the convenience of our customers, we will forward Letter Bags by each steamer, leaving via San Juan.
BERFORD & CO.
m13 157 Montgomery Street.

FEVER & AGUE CURED IN ONE DAY.
DR. ROBINSON'S MOUNTAIN EXTRACT
Has already gained a reputation which establishes its superiority over every other medicine yet invented for this prevailing malady in California.
This Medicine is purely vegetable, producing none of the injurious results of Quinine and Cholagogue, and is warranted to cure IN ONE DAY, the worst case of Fever and Ague.
In every instance where a cure is not effected, the money will be refunded by the Agent of whom the bottle was purchased. This fact entitles the Mountain Extract to the consideration of the afflicted. IT NEVER FAILS! It is manufactured only by Dr. D. G. ROBINSON, San Francisco, and sold wholesale and retail by
F. A. BABCOCK,
Sansome Street, near Pacific, San Francisco;
And Druggists generally throughout the City and State.
AGENTS,
D. H. Haskell, 76 K Street, Sacramento, (Sole Agent).
O. H. Pierson, Marysville.
Starkweather, Stockton.
Armitage, Washington Drug Store, Sonora.
Price, $2.00 per Bottle. Agents solicited. m13

PICTURE GALLERY AND MUSIC ROOMS.
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK, 168 Montgomery street, have just opened their new Picture Gallery and Music Rooms, and invite the attention of purchasers and others to their splendid assortment of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and colored Prints, now on exhibition; also, to their fine toned Pianos, from the celebrated manufacture of Collard & Collard, London; Fischer, Lemuel Gilbert, Woodward and Brown's, &c.
A fine invoice of church and parlor Melodeons; Accordeons and Flutinas, just arrived.
Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Fifes, Drums, Clarionets, Flageolets, Banjos; Guitar, Violin, Bass and Harp Strings, all kinds.
Music Books—Boston Academy, Carmina Sacra, Southern Harp, Mendelsohn's, Root and Sweetser's, Missouri Harmony, Dulcimer, Odeon, Cantica Laudis, &c., &c.; Instruction Books all kinds. oc21

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES!
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles of the best quality, with convex, concave, and colored glasses. New glasses set in old frames, at short notice. All whose sight has failed them are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest and best selected assortment in the city. For sale by GEO. S. LAWRENCE, Optician.
128 Clay Street, Plaza. jy1 3m

Banking Houses.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAMES KING of WM,
Corner of Montgomery and Commercial Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
EXCHANGE ON
NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &c. &c.
mar3tf

PALMER, COOK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Washington Street cor. Kearny, opposite the Plaza
SAN FRANCISCO
Bills Sold on all the Eastern Cities, and Gold Dust Purchased at Market Prices.
Agents in New York—American Exchange Bank, No. 10 Wall Street. feb 1tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
W. F. & CO., in connection with their Express Business will also transact a general
BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS,
GENERAL AND SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED
COLLECTIONS AND REMITTANCES
Made in all parts of California, Oregon, the Atlantic States and Europe, with promptness and despatch.
Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Coin, and Bullion,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MONEY ADVANCED ON GOLD DUST DEPOSITED FOR TRANSMISSION OR COINAGE.
SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA
for sale at Current Rates.
SIGHT DRAFTS
also drawn payable at the following places, viz:

Albany,	N. Y.	Cleveland,	Ohio.	Kalamazoo,	Mich.
Troy,	"	Ashtabula,	"	Niles,	"
Utica,	"	Painesville,	"	South Bend,	Ind.
Syracuse,	"	Sandusky,	"	Michigan City,	"
Oswego,	"	Toledo,	"	Chicago,	Illinois
Auburn,	"	Tiffin,	"	Galena,	"
Geneva,	"	Xenia,	"	Lasalle,	"
Canandaigua	"	Mansfield,	"	Peoria	"
Rochester	"	Mt. Vernon,	"	Alton,	"
Lockport,	"	Newark,	"	Springfield,	"
Buffalo,	"	Zanesville,	"	Milwaukee,	Wis.
Binghamton,	"	Columbus,	"	Sheboygan,	"
Owego,	"	Dayton,	"	Racine,	"
Elmira,	"	Springfield,	"	Kenosha,	"
Corning,	"	Hamilton,	"	St. Louis,	Missouri
Dunkirk,	"	Cincinnati,	"	Louisville	Ky.
Silver Creek,	"	Detroit,	Michigan	Montreal,	C. E.
Westfield,	"	Jackson,	"	Quebec,	"
Pottsville,	Penn.	Ann Arbor,	"	Hamilton,	C. W.
Reading,	"	Battle Creek,	"	Toronto,	"
Erie,	"	Monroe,	"	Stonington	Ct.
Providence,	R. I.	Adrian,	"		

Drafts payable at any of the above named places can be procured at our Offices in Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Grass Valley, Placerville, Coloma, Georgetown, Auburn, Ophir, Yankee Jim's, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's and Mokelumne Hill, CALIFORNIA, and Portland OREGON.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Cor. California & Montgomery Sts, San Francisco
October 21, 1853

ADAMS & CO.
BANKERS, Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON ANY OF OUR HOUSES IN—
New York, Boston,
Philadelphia, Baltimore,
Washington, Cincinnati,
New Orleans, St. Louis, &c.
London.
Also, payable at the following Banks:

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank	Albany
Utica City Bank	Utica
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse
Bank of Auburn	Auburn
Bank of Attica	Buffalo
Rochester City Bank	Rochester
George Smith & Co.	Chicago
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie
Michigan State Bank	Detroit
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland
Clinton Bank	Columbus

Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposit, and General Deposits received from Merchants, Mechanics and others. ADAMS & CO.
August 20, 1852.

PAGE, BACON & CO.
BANKERS, Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
DRAW at sight or on time, in sums to suit, on—

F. Huth & Co.	London
American Exchange Bank	New York
Atlantic Bank	Boston
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia
Josiah Lee & Co.	Baltimore
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans
Page & Bacon	St. Louis
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.
May 25, 1852. aug 20

F. ARGENTI & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY STREET, BEtween Clay and Commercial. Refer to and draw on

Brown, Brothers & Co.	New York
Brown, Shipley & Co.	Liverpool
Overend, Gurney & Co.	London
F. Hutch & Co.	do
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris
Samuel Nicholson & Co.	New Orleans
Browns & Bowen	Philadelphia
James Adger & Co.	Charleston
Morrill & Dickey	Mobile
T. B. Curtiss, Esq.	Boston
Geo. B. Cumming, Esq.	Savannah
Alex. Brown & Sons	Baltimore

Good clean Gold Dust bought at the highest price, or forwarded, covered by insurance, to the Atlantic States or England.
Gold Insured from here to New York at the lowest rates under the best Policies. aug20

SAVINGS BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED UPON THE PLAN OF the Savings Bank in the States and Europe, and 6 per cent. interest allowed therefor.
Three days sight Bills of Exchange against bona fide shipments of Gold Dust for sale on
New York AND Boston.
Our drafts on Boston are cashed at all the New England banks and New York bills are usually worth a premium in all the Western and Southern States.
We loan no Money.
Our investments are exclusively confined to dealing in gold dust, so that the depositors can always rely upon being paid principal and interest on demand.
$30,000 worth of gold dust wanted daily at the highest price.
Money and Gold Dust received on special deposit, also general deposits for merchants and other business men.
Office hours from sunrise to sunset, and Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock, for the accommodation of mechanics, laborers, &c.
Banking House corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. ROBINSON & CO.,
july 16 tf Managers and Proprietors.

CAROTHERS, ANDERSON & CO.
BANKERS,
118 Montgomery street.
Exchange at Current Rates on
New York, St. Louis,
Boston, Cincinnati,
Philadelphia, Pittsburg,
Baltimore, Cleveland.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.
ap15 tf

SHEW'S
DAGUERREAN ROOMS.
MR. SHEW has the satisfaction of announcing that he has removed to the Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Streets, where he has fitted up a *Splendid Suite of Rooms*, which cannot be excelled for artistic purposes.
Having a large sky light, his Rooms are admirably adapted to the taking of Groups for any number of persons, and for taking likenesses of children almost instantly. Mr Shew has had more than twelve years experience in the Art, and feels competent to do work in any branch of his business as well as it can be done in any part of the world.
N. B. A splendid assortment of Gold Lockets and a great variety of Fine Cases constantly on hand. sep1m

NEW STYLES OF CLOTHING.
JUST received a large and complete
ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING,
Of the latest styles, comprising
Overcoats, blk and col'd doeskin, French castor cloth knotted beaver and Devonshire kersey.
Blk and col'd French cloth frock and dress coats;
Blk and col'd French cloth shooting coats, new styles;
Blk and col'd French cloth riding coats, new styles;
Blk and col'd French cloth sack coats, new styles;
Blk doeskin, cassimere and Banjean's French fig'd cass pants;
Fancy doeskin and cass. pants of every quality and style
New styles of tweed cass, pilot and kersey business coats
New and elegant styles of blk and col'd emb'd pass. vests
Plain and fancy Marseilles silk, satin, cass, velvet cashmere bombazine and drab of every variety of color and style
ALSO,
A full assortment of—
BOYS CLOTHING.
The above goods are direct from our manufactory and in quality, style or workmanship cannot be surpassed, and will be sold at very low rates at wholesale or retail.
By JOHNSON & CANFIELD
AS f 168 Clay street

FORD'S
SPLENDID DAGUERREAN GALLERY
202 and 203 Clay Street,
WHERE are taken Daguerreotypes which for Durability, Beauty and Life-like Tones are second to none. Let those who doubt come and see for themselves.
Ladies particularly will find this the most desirable place in town as it is convenient and is not over, or in the immediate vicinity of saloons.
The sky-light being very large as well as the operating rooms, Family Groupes are taken equally as well as single portraits, in all kinds of weather.
A great variety of Fancy Cases, Gold Lockets, Pins, Rings, &c., constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Finally all those who wish to patronize the neatest, pleasantest and most splendidly furnished establishment of the kind in the city will always find Mr. Ford "at home," who only asks a trial to give perfect satisfaction.
N. B. Mr. Ford does not trust his work to hired operators but takes *every picture* himself. jy8 3m

FRUIT TREES, VINES & SHRUBBERY.
CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA! Having seen the great attraction of the Horticultural Fair and the splendid Oregon Apples, which sold in San Francisco for one and two dollars a piece, you KNOW that Oregon Fruits and Fruit Trees are NO HUMBUG! Many of the Trees and Vines that we sold last winter have PRODUCED fruit this season, and all have given satisfaction; for the truth of which we refer to our patrons: Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Rev. Isaac Owen, Hon. J. P. Lease, Gen'l J. A. Sutter, Maj. W. J. Jacks, Napa City; Hon. C. P. Hester, O. E. Crosby, W. W. McCoy, E. L. Beard and S. Franklin, San Jose Valley, Messrs. Johnston & McCabe, B. R. Buckelew, Mr. Weaver, of Stockton; and J. W. Robinson, of San Diego.
Farmers, Gardeners and Ranch Owners! Are your grounds in readiness? The earlier you plant the better. It affords us pleasure to inform you that we have opened in the basement of the Commercial Advertiser Buildings, on Montgomery street, between Merchant and Clay streets, the finest lot of choice
FRUIT TREES
of every variety and kind ever offered in this market, as also
VINES, PLANTS AND SHRUBS,
both useful and ornamental, of every variety—a full assortment of which will be kept complete by semi-monthly arrivals from Oregon up to April 1854. Our prices will be reasonable, and all that we offer to the public will be warranted alive and true to the label. Also, all kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
for sale. We will also warrant that our Trees can be carried to any part of this coast or to any of the Islands with success.
Orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be given. Purchasers will please call and examine the above place.
dec23 3m A. H. & A. MYERS.